THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 117. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE CHAMPION BOAT RACE.

Great Match at Pittsburg for One Thousand Dollars--Brown and Hamill the Contestants--Brown Comes in Ahead--Hamill Claims a Foul--Particulars of the Race, Etc.

PITTSBURG, May 21.--The great sculling match between Brown and Hamill for the sum of one thousand dollars a side came off to-day, and although the former came in ahead, no decision can be arrived at as to the superiority of the one or the other, as Hamill claims a foul, and the judges have not yet rendered a decision.

For a few days past the interest felt has manifested itself in various quarters, and Brown was made aware that he had friends--warm, enthusiastic friends--even in Hamill's home and principal stronghold. The attendance from abroad was not as large as was expected, but this is attributed to Brown's recent cards notifying his friends not to venture bets on his winning, and also his expressing dissatisfaction with the course and the arrangements. Shea, Brown's trainer, injured him some in public estimation by declaring that Brown was desirous of selling the race, and had made overtures to the Hamill party. Brown, of course, denied the soft impeachment in a card published in the Pittsburg papers, which brought forth a rejoinder from John Hamill, a brother of Jimmy.

BROWN'S TRAINING.

Brown, several days previous to the race, and notwithstanding his card warning his friends not to venture their piles upon his success, found time to write to a friend in Portland, in which he gave a description of his daily training. In it he says he "travels six miles and seventeen yards daily, picking up one hundred potatoes one yard apart, and carrying them separately to a basket. Previous to this exercise he walks four miles before breakfast. He also pulls at a fifty-six pound pulling machine, and swings the clubs. His diet consists of beefsteak, tea, dry toast, and corn bread, with mutton chops for change of meat.

His splendid condition proved that he was in earnest. A week before the race he ceased all work, except rowing, and two days before the important event he did not go into his boat at all. He speaks thus confidently of winning the race to his Portland correspondent:--

"I calculate to row that five and a half miles on the day of the race inside of ——. They say it is only five miles, but I have measured it, and it is over five and a half. I don't care if they put the stake down to Cincinnati, for my own opinion is that the further we go the greatest distance I will come out ahead. I have come to the conc usion that five miles is my favorite distance, instead of three."

Brown informed me that the difficulty with his trainer originated through the latter's incompetency. About ten days ago he moved his training quarters to the boat house of the McKee Boat Club, South Pittsburg. During the past week he was busily engaged studying the course and arriving at a knowledge of its alleged intricacies. He has had for trainers, since he parted with Shea, Fred. Dierst and Fred. Wolf, of this place.

JIMMY HAMILL.

I called on Jimmy Hamill yesterday at his quarters. He gave me a cordial welcome, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to know that the *Herald* would have an eye-witness on the spot. He showed a disinclination to talk about the race, but said he would do all in his power to win. He declared that he was in tip-top condition, but that he found it hard work to reduce his avoirdupois.

WALTER BROWN'S RECORD.

Hamill's opponent was born in Madison, Greene county, N. Y., on October 7, 1840. He is five feet nine inches in height, and weighs when in racing condition one hundred and sixty-three pounds. The first race in which Brown rowed was in the autumn of 1858, at a regatta in Newburg Bay, when, in a fleet of eight entries in the double scull lapstreak race, distance two miles, he came in in the winning boat. Time, 16 minutes. Since then he has rowed in numerous races, achieving many victories, and always making admirable time. He has never rowed a five mile race. In his contest with Joshua Ward, in Portland harbor, his time for three miles was 22:30. After the above race, Brown challenged any oarsman in the United States to row for a distance of two or five miles. Hamill answered the challenge, which resulted in arrangements being entered into for the race of to-day.

HAMILL'S

record as an oarsman is too well known to need rehearsing. The following is a correct statement of his time in five mile races:--Defeated Joshua Ward on the Schuylkill in 37 30; was defeated by Ward on the Hudson in 42:23; again beat Ward on the Hudson in 37:37; and again beat on the Monongahela in 40:46; was defeated by Harry Heiley on the Tyne on July 4, 1866, in 33:29, and again, on the day following, in 36 minutes.

THE BOATS.

Brown's boat is one of the most perfect things of the kind ever constructed. Its dimensions are--length, thirty-one feet nine inches; width, thirteen and a half inches; six and a quarter inches from the gunwale down; width across outriggers, five feet; weight, thirty-six pounds. He uses a nine foot ten inch oar, English style, each weighing six pounds. The boat was built by Elliott, of Greenpoint, and polished at Phelan's billiard factory in New York. He first intended to call it the Michael Phelan, but has changed the name to the Portland. Hamill's shell is also a perfect beauty.

BETTING PREVIOUS TO THE RACE.

Up to Saturday evening the bets ranged three or four to one on Hamill, but many who saw Brown row on Sunday changed their opinion of him, and less odds were taken. Hamill's friends, however, were willing to go any amount on odds of two to one, and they were not at a loss for takers.

THE RACE.

There was very little work done to-day here. It was a sort of general holiday. As early as 12 o'clock Smithfield street was crowded with pedestrians, all journeying towards the Monongahela, the scene of conflict between Hamill and Brown. At 1 o'clock there must have been forty thousand people lining both shores. A sharp rain, however, scattered them to convenient shelter.

The time for starting slipped by and the race was given up. Jimmy Hamill was not afraid rain, neither was Walter Brown. The latter came out in his skiff. He was not enthusiastically received, but was made to understand that he had a few friends in the crowd. He rowed around, and his guide boat went ahead. He appeared to be in splendid spirits, which his friends acknowledged.

At exactly half past 3 o'clock the sharp signal rang out, and Brown was said to be in readiness. His boat fairly jumped out of the water, and the spectators on the line of the shore expressed their astonishment. Away as far as you could see Brown kept ahead. Hamill was doing his best, but it did not tell. At a point some three hundred yards above the buoy Brown was a full length ahead, and kept so until the turn was made. As already stated, the buoy was turned with Brown half a length in the lead. Before the contestants had pulled more than a hundred yards, a temporary stop occurred, caused, it is stated, by Hamill running his boat foul of that of his rival. The latter soon got clear, however, and kept steadily on his course, maintaining the same advantage up as far as Sawmill Run, one and a half mile from the starting point; the lead was kept by the Portlander without much apparent effort, indicating that he felt he had things pretty much his own way. At Sawmill Run Hamill gained slightly, and the boats passed the ferry landing very nearly even, Brown leading by about four feet; but by a few vigorous strokes he again placed the old half length distance between them, and kept it until they had reached Lorenz's glass house, which is a little less than half a mile below the Suspension Bridge. Here Hamill ceased to row, and the Portlander pulled gallantly up to the score, amid the most enthusiastic cheers of the populace. His time was forty-six minutes and thirty seconds.

RECONSTRUCTION.

PROCLAMATION ISSUED IN NEW ORLEANS RELATIVE TO THE PEACE AND ORDER OF THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, May 21.--New Orleans papers have been received to-night containing proclamations from both military and civil authorities concerning the peace and order of that city, and instructing the freedmen as to the manner in which they shall conduct themselves. The labor question and politics have evidently threatened seriously the peace of the city.

THE NEWMARKET MURDER.

TRIAL OF BRIDGET DERGEN FOR KILLING MRS. CORIELL.

Mr. Theodore Coriell, the first witness who was sworn, yesterday morning, in the Court at New Brunswick, N. J., testified that about 12½ o'clock on the morning of February 26, Bridget Dergan, the servant who is accused of the murder of Mrs. Coriell, knocked at the front door of the deponent's abode and informed him that burglars were "over at Dr. Coriell's house;" deponent accompanied the girl to Dr. Coriell's, and found Mrs. Coriell's bedroom on fire; with the assistance of a neighbor, extinguished the flames; subsequently conversed with Bridget Dergen, and she said that about 8½ o'clock on the night of the 25th two men called at Dr. Coriell's, and departed at about 10½; she was in the kitchen, minding the babe; Mrs. Coriell admitted the men, and soon afterwards bade her summon the Doctor; she then took the babe and ran out of the kitchen door, the men, at that time, according to her story, being in the sitting-room; deponent noted her behavior while she was giving him this information, and he and Asa Bush observed and spoke of spots of blood on the petticoats of the babe, which she was dressing at the time; she dropped the garment. The examination of Asa Bush elicited nothing material beyond the testimony of Mr. Coriell, which is epitomized above.

The Rev. Charles E. Little having been sworn, said--My wife woke me shortly after 12 o'clock; heard somebody pounding at the door, and is cry; saw a woman without her dress on standing below; she was exclaiming, "Oh! dear, let me in;" I inquired what was the matter and who she was, and understood her to say that there was trouble at Mrs. Currie's; I asked her what she had in her arms; she said Dr. Coriell's little Mary; I let her into the house, and inquired what was the trouble at the doctor's; she said two men were there when she left--they had arrived just before she left; Mrs. Corie l had opened the door for them, and then cried, "Bridget, go for the doctor;" I asked her what the men were doing, but she did not know and made the remark that she did not know whether the house was on fire or not; after I had lighted the lamp Bridget put the child on our bed and seated herself by the bedside; the first thing I noticed was the spot of blood on her skirt, which was about four inches from her waist, on her left side; the skirt looked new and fresh, and was somewhat muddy, as were her stockings; the bloody spot was from six to eight inches in diameter, and in one spot the blood looked fresh, as though not yet dry; when Bridget saw me looking at her skirt, she folded it under her and sat on it; I said I would go to Mr. Lowe's and obtain help, and then go to the Doctor's; Bridget went with me; I told him there was trouble at Dr. Coriell's; John Lowe, Sr., and John Lowe, Jr., accompanied me to the house; I called out, "Mrs. Coriell, there are friends outside; don't be afraid;" there was no response, I entered the sitting-room and I noticed the smoke creeping out of the bed-room; Mr. Lowe brought some water, which I threw into the room, and then crept in on my hands and knees; after creeping along about four or five feet I put my hand upon the corpse of Mrs. Coriell; when I brought her body to the light I saw that she had been murdered; there was much blood on her neck and the upper part of her chest; the body was not yet cold when I dragged it out, the blood which had flowed from her mouth and nostrils was coagulating; her cheeks were swollen; her hair was parted, and my impression was that it was torn from the scalp; it was matted with blood, and feathers were adhering to it; Mr. Lowe and myself took the body to Mr. Hillyer's; we then sent for Dr. Decker, and I returned to the house; I went again to Mr. Hillyer's, and felt Mrs. Coriell's pulse; that was about 12¾ o'clock; I then returned to Dr. Coriell's house, and found the fire still raging; some men brought water and threw it upon the fire, and it was extinguished; the fire had consumed a part of the bedstead, and burned part of the wall partition; all the blood appeared to be in the bedding; I noticed the following morning the wound on the right hand of Mrs. Coriell; there were three deep cuts from some sharp instrument; the cords of the two smallest fingers were severed; I noticed marks of blood on the door-casing leading from the bed-room to the sitting-room; the marks appeared to have been made by a wounded hand; I saw the marks of teeth on the body at Mr. Hillyer's house; they were on the right side of the face, just below the ear; Bridget said she did not know who the men were; I told her that we would very likely catch the men before night; she said, "No, you won't;" I inquired how she knew; she replied, "Oh, because;" during the inquest on the 26th we sent for wax to take an impression of the teeth; I told her to make the prints of her teeth in the wax very lightly; she made it through the wax; I asked her again to make it lightly, and did not succeed in getting the impression; I saw an impression taken afterwards; I spoke with her the day following the inquest, in the morning; I accused her of the murder; I said, "It must have required a great struggle in your mind to resolve to kill Mrs. Coriell;" I said, "When you thought of Mrs. Coriell's kindness in taking care of you in your sickness, and of her little child being left motherless, you must have felt your heart failing you when you went for the knife to kill her; and when Mrs. Coriell took the knife in her hand to defend herself, and you saw the blood gushing from her wound, your heart must have failed you, Bridget; and when you saw her driven from one room to another, and there, with the knife and chair, you pounded her; and when you took the lamp, and threw it in the bed to fire it, and thought of what you had done, it must have grieved you;" her reply was, "And do you say I did it?" She repeated it, and raising her voice, said, "If you know I did it, make your affidavit;" she said she knew we wanted to hang her; her dress was soiled at the bottom; I saw a skirt in her room having a spot of blood on it, and three feathers attached to the blood; it was lying on the bed; when I saw her at my house, my first impression was she was insane; after I heard her speak, I knew she was not.

Mrs. Elvira Little, wife of the Rev. Mr. Little, corroborated her husband's testimony, and after Messrs. Cyrus Lowe, John H. Lowe, and Mrs. Harriet Hillyer had been examined, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.--*N. Y. Tribune.*

CHINA COMING NORTH.

PROBABLE INVASION OF EUROPE FROM THE "CENTRAL FLOWERY LAND"--THE NEW ZEALANDER ANTICIPATED.

From the Paris Siecle, May 9.

No one is ignorant that the *Univers* and its partisans devote themselves to the work of the redemption of the young Chinese with almost as much zeal as to the support of the Pontifical Zouaves. M. Veuillot, in order to overcome the lukewarmness of the faithful with regard to the young pagans of the Celestial Empire, finds an argument which at least has the merit of novelty:--

"One day," says he, "the Orientals will have the arms of the West; one day some baptized prince will go there to furnish himself with food for cannon, and will sow military seed there; one day some Chinese sovereign will purchase the flower of the learned schools of Europe, and that select body will without difficulty abjure Christianity and the European country. Then old Europe will see conquerors come from those distant lands where her stupid disdain allows her apostles to be killed, one is not willing to carry baptism to them; they will come and take it."

Let us consider ourselves warned. A Chinese invasion is suspended over our heads!

AUSTRIAN LOSSES IN THE WAR.--The official returns of the losses in the Austrian army during the war of last summer are as follows:--Officers, 587 killed, 1505 wounded, and 483 missing; men, 10,407 killed, 27,805 wounded, and 43,264 missing. Total officers and men:--10,994 killed, 20,310 wounded, and 43,747 missing. Total casualties, 84,051. The number of casualties per 1000 in the field in each corps was as follows:--Among the infantry officers the proportional numbers per 1000 were 64 killed, 170 wounded, and 53 missing. Among the men in the infantry the proportional numbers per 1000 were 32 killed, 86 wounded, and 131 missing.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to 12 o'clock.

By the Atlantic Cable.

FRANKFORT, May 22.--At a very late hour last night, sales of United States Five-twenties were made at 77⅝.

LONDON, May 22--Noon.--Consols for money opened at 93; Erie Railroad shares, 42¾; Illinois Central, 76¾; United States Five-twenties, 72¼.

LIVERPOOL, May 22--Noon.--Cotton is tending downward. The sales for to-day will be about 8000 bales. Middling uplands 11d.; middling Orleans, 11⅜d. Other articles, including Breadstuffs, are unchanged.

ANTWERP, May 22--10 A. M.--Sales of Petroleum have been made this morning at 43f.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Commercial Advices to 2 o'clock.

LONDON, May 22--2 P. M.--American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:--U. S. Five-twenties, 72⅝; Illinois Central, 76⅜; Erie Railroad, 42¾.

LIVERPOOL, May 22--2 P. M.--The Cotton Market is quiet and steady at the opening quotations.

Breadstuffs--The market is generally quiet. Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 30s. 6d. per quarter for mixed Western.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 22--2 P. M.--The ship Sardis, Captain Cunningham, sailed from Newport, Wales, for San Francisco to-day. The ship Surprise has also sailed for San Francisco.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CARDINAL CULLEN ON FENIANISM.

Cardinal Cullen, in a pastoral on the devotions peculiar to the month of May, read in the various churches and chapels of the diocese of Dublin last Sunday, alluding to Fenianism, says:--"Reverend brethren, I beg of you to use your influence during this month to banish every remnant of Fenianism from your respective parishes. Those who took part in that unhappy system must now see that, while they rejected all friendly advice, they put their lives at the mercy of spies and informers, the most wicked and degraded class of human beings. Exhort all who have been led astray, and who have incurred the censure of the Church by joining a secret organization, to retrace their steps, to seek for absolution for their transgressions, and to determine to shun for the future all those societies which are so wisely condemned by the Church. When those who have gone astray show signs of true repentance, the Church will act as a tender mother towards them. While condemning the evil deeds of secret societies, from which we may expect nothing good, we cannot be indifferent to the sad and falling state of our country. The people are still flying from the land, and nearly 3,000,000 of its people have emigrated; our towns and villages are decaying, trade and commerce are at a stand, ruin and desolation are spreading on every side. Can such a state of things be amended by human wisdom, or are our rulers able to encounter such difficulties? The Scriptures say:--'Do not put your trust in princes, in the children of men, in whom there is no salvation.' But, dearly beloved, let us put our great confidence in God, and humbly invoke His protection. Let us reccommend our country and ourselves to the powerful intercession of the blessed Mother of God, and our hopes will not be frustrated."

PRUSSIA.

THE NORTH GERMAN CONSTITUTION.

On May 8, in the Chamber of Deputies, the debate on the draft Constitution for North Germany was continued. Herr Reichensperger (Ultramontane) made a speech, in which he said that although in the North German Parliament he had opposed the passage of the draft, he should now vote in favor of it, because it was necessary that Germany should rally her forces.

Herren Lowe (Left), Hoverbeck (Left), and Lasker (National Liberal), then spoke, the two former against, and the latter in favor of the draft. The members of the Left voted against the draft.

Herr Bockum Dolffs' (Left) motion was rejected.

The whole draft of the Constitution was subsequently adopted by 226 against 9 votes.

RUSSIA.

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The Emir of Bokhara has gone to Samarcand, and, fearing an attack from the Russian forces, has ordered fortifications to be erected. He is said to have invited English co-operation for the reorganization of his army. He has broken off relations with the Russian authorities.

The relations of Russia with the Khan of Khokan are of an extremely friendly character.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION.

THE "MONITEUR" ON THE INTENTIONS OF FRANCE.

The *Evening Moniteur*, in its bulletin of May 8, reviews the various phases of the Luxembourg question up to the present. It says:--

"During the preliminary negotiations the Government of the Emperor, wishing to spare all susceptibilities, held itself entirely aloof. The Cabinets of the other powers exchanged opinions on the question, and agreed to recommend as a basis of arrangement the neutralization of the Grand Duchy, with the consequences which such a settlement would involve, including specially the evacuation of the fortress. Actuated only by ideas of moderation and disinterestedness, France agreed to this programme, thus giving a proof of her conciliatory disposition for which Europe will be grateful to her. The sentiments entertained by the powers allow the hope of a favorable solution."

THE FRENCH ARMAMENTS--COMPLAINTS OF AN OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The semi-official *Provincial Correspondence* of May 8 says:--

"The prospects of the preservation of peace grounded upon the assembly of a Conference, are somewhat overcast in consequence of trustworthy intelligence of the continuance of military preparations in France. This intelligence states that not only has the French army been raised to a full peace footing, but that by the continued purchase of horses and the calling in of men, pursued on a scale far exceeding the exigencies of peace, it would seem to have been rendered fit to take the offensive."

"The Prussian Government," adds the *Provincial Correspondence*, "is unremitting in its most earnest wishes, and using every effort in favor of the maintenance of peace, cannot shut its eyes to the necessity of exercising serious precaution and vigilance. Up to the present Prussia has not called out a single man nor purchased a single horse; and she still fixes not merely her wishes, but her hopes, upon peace. Nothing, however, but a perfectly satisfactory decision by the Conference can relieve this Government from the necessity of adopting those precautionary measures which the security of Germany and Prussia demand."

NAPOLEON'S COURT.

IMPERIAL RECEPTION AT THE TUILERIES--ROYALTY FROM GREECE, SWEDEN, AND JAPAN.

From Galignani's Messenger, May 9.

The reception at the Tuileries the evening before last was most numerously attended, comprising not only the members of the International jury and personages connected with the Universal Exposition, but the Ministers, diplomatic body, the great officers and dignitaries of the Crown, and the principal celebrities of the arts, sciences, and fashionable world.

The imperial cortege entered the rooms about 10 o'clock, the Empress leaning on the arm of the King of the Hellenes; the Emperor with the Princess Mathilde; Prince Oscar of Sweden and the Duke de Leuchtenberg together; Min Rou Taiou, brother of the Tycoon, and his two grand officers; the Princes and Princesses of the Murat family, and the Ambassadors and their wives.

Their Majesties, after having made the tour of the Salle de Marechaux, where they spoke to a great number of persons, took their places in the Salon d'Apollon, with the Court, and the ladies invited, seated in semi-circle around and behind them; while in the part of the room left free Mme Plessy and M. Bressant represented with talent and taste a little proverb of Octave Feuillet, entitled *Pour et Contre*. After this performance, which scarcely lasted half an hour, their Majesties and the guests descended to the buffet, arranged at the end of the Galerie de la Paix, where conversations were prolonged for some time.

The Emperor and Empress withdrew about twelve, leaving the persons present delighted with the affability and condescension evinced by the august host and hostess.

THE ASSEMBLAGE OF SOVEREIGNS.

From the Paris Patrie, May 8.

The information which we receive permits us to confirm the news given of the approaching visits of sovereigns.

The Prince Royal of Prussia is only waiting for the result of the Loudon Conference to come and fulfil, in Paris, his mission as President of the Prussian department of the Exhibition. Apartments for his Royal Highness are being prepared at the Embassy of that country.

At the end of the present month the Emperor of Russia will escort the Empress to Kissengen, whence he will proceed to Paris.

King William of Prussia is also to arrive in the first days of June. The King of Prussia will be lodged at the Tuileries, and the Emperor of Russia at the Elysee.

The Emperor and Empress of Austria will not arrive till after the departure of the sovereigns of Prussia and Russia.

Grand *fetes* are in process of organization. Mention is already made of those now being prepared by Count de Goltz, Baron de Budberg, and the Prince de Metternich. The municipality of Paris is also making arrangements for giving a suitable reception at the Hotel de Ville to its illustrious guests.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Steamer Wisconsin Burned--Twenty-five to Thirty Lives Lost.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 22.--Last night at 1 o'clock, the steamer Wisconsin was burned three miles from Cape Vincent, and twenty-five to thirty lives lost.

The boat was run ashore on Grenadier Island, above Cape Vincent, and all the passengers who obeyed the Captain's orders and remained on board were saved. The steamer belonged to the Northern Transportation line, and was upward bound. The steamer will probably be a total loss.

Among the persons lost were the mate, two engineers, and the steward.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, May 22.--The Northern Transportation Company have advices of the burning of the propeller Wisconsin, six miles from Grenadier Island, St. Lawrence river, last night. Twenty lives are rsported lost, including the first mate, and both engineers.

MARINE DISASTER AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Steamer Santiago de Cuba Ashore--Six Persons Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, May 22.--The steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown, Nicaragua, with 350 passengers, is ashore near here. Six persons were drowned while attempting to land. The passengers are now landing.

THE FENIANS.

ANOTHER INVASION OF CANADA PREPARING--AN ARMY TO BE CONCENTRATED ON THE FRONTIER WITHIN A FEW WEEKS--FENIAN AVENGERS ON THE TRAIL OF MASSEY, THE INFORMER, ETC.

TROY, May 21.--Indications everywhere abound that that a new and formidable Fenian invasion is being rapidly organized, and that a large body of troops will be concentrated on the frontier within a few weeks, with a view to the seizure of Canada.

MONTREAL, May 21.--General Massey, alias Condon, is reported here in disguise, and hiding from Fenian avengers. Two suspicious strangers arrived from New York to-day. At first they were thought to be detectives, but they are now believed to be Roberts' men on the traitor's trail.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.--The steamship Montana, for Panama, sailed to-day with $821,653 in treasure, of which $653,462 is destined for New York. The Montana carries to Panama 8500 barrels of flour.

Sailing of the China.

BOSTON, May 22.--The steamship China sailed at noon, taking 16 passengers for Halifax and 99 for Liverpool. She also takes out $185,000 in specie. A cold northeast rain storm prevails.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22.--Cotton quiet at 27½c. for middlings. Flour dull and declined 10c.; 4200 bbls sold; State, $10·65@13·70; Ohio, $13·10@15·30; Western, $10·50@14·70; Southern, $13·30@18. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn quiet and without decided change. Oats 1c. lower; State sold at 90@91c.; Western, 85½86c. Rye quiet; 1200 bushels sold at $1·74@1·75. Provisions quiet and dull; new Mess Pork $23·10; prime, $19·12½@19·25. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, May 22.--Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 88⅝; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 43⅛; Erie, 62½; Cleveland and Toledo, 112⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78⅜; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96⅝; Michigan Central, 109⅝; Michigan Southern, 85¼; New York Central, 96⅝; Illinois Central, 90½; Cumberland preferred, 139; Missouri 6s, 1185⅛; Hudson River, 102; U. S. Ten-forties, 96⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106⅝; do. all others, 105¾. Sterling Exchange, 109½; sight 10⅝. Gold, 138⅞.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.--Wheat quiet; choice $2·10@2·12. Flour firm at $6·75@7. Legal tenders 74.

INOPPORTUNE REMINISCENCES. — The new Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Claughton) is wanted to live at Rochester, instead of in Essex, like his predecessor. But those who make the suggestion have hardly acted wisely (says a local paper) in coupling it with a recollection of the fact that the Bishop of Rochester who last resided in that city was beheaded. This was John Fisher, first Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge; for that illustrious dame was his patroness. Fisher lost his head, as the only man then wearing the mitre who was independent and honest enough to refuse his signature to a statement that the marriage of Henry VIII with Catharine of Aragon was unlawful, and who would not join, at that monarch's demand, in denying the Pope's supremacy. He therefore fell a victim to his firmness and sincerity, and is entitled to respectful remembrance. Bishop Claughton was happier in following Baxter at Kidderminster than Fisher at Rochester.

RE-ESTABLISHED.--The Hungarian Guard has just been re-established. Formerly it consisted of young Hungarian nobles, who had the rank of lieutenant, and were subsequently transferred to the army. They were supposed to be educated for their profession during their service as Guards in Vienna. In 1848 the entire Guard took part in the Hungarian rebellion, and was subsequently dissolved. It will in future be composed of officers who have served up to the rank of captain, and the appointments will be given as rewards for good service. The uniform of the Hungarian Guard is exceedingly handsome, consisting of a scarlet national costume, braided with silver, with a tigerskin thrown over the shoulders. The horse trappings are silver and green. General Haller, late Aulic Chancellor of Transylvania, has been appointed captain of this "Nobelgarde," as it is called.

A REWARD.--The Secretary of War in England has authorized a reward of £10,000 to Major Palliser for his improvement in projectiles, and another £5000 will be proposed in the next year's estimates.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, May 22, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 106¼, a slight advance; 1864 5-20s at 105⅞, an advance of ⅛; 1865 5-20s at 106¼, no change; August 7-30s at 106¼, no change; and June 7-30s at 105¾, no change. 99¾ was bid for 10-40s; 109¾ for 1862 5-20s, and 111½ for 6s of 1881.

City loans were unsettled. The new issue sold at 101¾, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 94-100@52 1-16, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 51¼, an advance of ¼. 129½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 58½ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 39 for Elmira common; 13 for Catawissa common; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19¾, no change; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12¼ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 103 was bid for Seventh National; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 96 for Northern Liberties; 31¾ for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; and 91 for Western.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 52¾, a decline of ¼. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold--10½ A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138¼; 12 M., 138⅜; 1 P. M., 138⅜, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

16 sh Minehill R.....58¾

FIRST BOARD.

$4000 Pa R 2m 6s.....93¼	$2000 Mor Can 2d m.....89
$3000 5-20s '65, July.....108⅛	$1000 C & Am 6s, '89.c...91⅜
$5000 do. '64, cp.....103⅝	100 sh Reading.....52
$1000 City 6s, New.....101⅞	100 do.....s60. 51·94
$2000 do. New.....101¾	100 do.....s30wn. 52
$10000 Pa 6s, 1st ser. s5...101¾	100 do.....s30wn. 52
$1000 All Co cp 5s.....74½	100 do.....b5wn..52 1-16
$1650 Sch N T p c b 5s 80½	100 do.....52⅜
$2500 U S 7-30s..Au.....106⅜	20 sh Leh N stk...ls. 52⅝
$1000 5-20s '65 cp.....106⅝	30 sh Susq scrip.....64⅛
$500 U S 7-30s..July.....105⅝	35 sh Penna R.....ls. 51¾
$500 do...small.....105⅞	10 sh 13th & 15th.....19¾
$10000 Union Cl 2s...55. 23	

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1864, 105⅜@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108¼; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106⅛; do., June, 105¼@105⅜; do., July, 105¼@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119⅜; do., July, 1864, 118¾@118⅞; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118⅜; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116⅜; do., May, 1865, 114⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 113⅛; do., September, 1865, 112⅝; October, 1865, 112⅜. Gold, 138¼@138⅜. Silver, 132@134.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¼@111½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¼@109½; do., 1864, 105⅜@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do. new, 108@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅜; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106@106¼; do., 2d series, 105¼@105½; 3d series, 105¼@105⅜. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16½; May, 1865, 14¼; August, 1865, 13¼; September, 1865, 12¼; October, 1865, 12½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 22.--The Flour Market continues very dull, and prices may be quoted nominally 25c. ₱ bbl. lower. A sale of 1200 barrels Northwestern extra family was reported at $12@14, for shipment. A few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at $9·50@10, for superfine; $12 50@14·50 for Northwestern extra family; $13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $16·50@17 for California; $17@17·50 for fancy St. Louis; and $10 50@11 50 for extras. Rye ranges from $8·50 to $9 ₱ bbl. 100 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold for shipment, on terms kept secret.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being no demand, except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $3·25, and a small lot of Pennsylvania white at $3·60. Rye may be quoted at $1·70@1·75 ₱ bushel. Corn--There is no improvement to notice; sales of 1000 bushels yellow afloat at $1·22, and 800 bushels Western mixed at $1 15. Oats are less active; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 82c. Nothing doing in Barley; 500 bushels Malt sold at $1·30.

Whisky--Prices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 22.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....64 | 2 P. M.....67

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mary Edson, Ryder, Boston. J. E. Bazley & Co.
Barque G. B. Covert, Johnson, St. John, P. Wright & Son.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Washington, J. T. Justus.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, Casiner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr J. D. McCorthy, Simpson, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Reppller.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, Boston. do.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, Boston, Scott & Son.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lockman & Co.
Schr Ocean Star, Kennedy, Gardiner, New York and Schuylkill Coal Coal.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Portsmouth. do.
Schr Seal, Podget, Salem, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Hannibal, Fox, Newport, do.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, Providence, Connor & Co.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Kelly, Dorchester, do.
Schr L. Church, Cash, Nantucket, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr C. Kiensle, Woodruff, Boston. do.
Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, Portsmouth, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, Norwich, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Providence, Captain.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, New London, Captain.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Plymouth, Street & Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Somers, Newburyport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington
Schr S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, Boston. do.
Schr J. Diverty, Carroll, Hartford, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Roxbury, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Salisbury, do.
Str W. Whilden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D Ruoff.
Str Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Mary E. Banks, Smith, 6 days from Charleston, with lumber to captain.
Schr S. H. Gibson, Bartlett, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, from Lynn.
Schr J. D. McCarthy, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Boston.
Schr Annie Magee, Ketchum, from Boston.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr L. Raymond, Lord, from Boston.
Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, from Boston.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Boston.
Schr S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, from Boston.
Schr A. Trudell, Barrett, from Boston.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Boston.
Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb, from Boston.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, from Boston.
Schr Ocean Star, Kennedy, from Maurice River.
Schr Seal, Podget, from Millville.
Schr Lady Emma, Sneedecor, from Georgetown.
Schr Extra, Taylor, from Georgetown.
Schr W. Collyer, Taylor, from Providence.
Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, from Providence.
Schr E. H. Taylor, Somers, from Roxbury.
Schr G. Taulane, Adams, from Gloucester.
Schr Henry May, Franklin, from East Weymouth.
Schr Lucy Church, Cash, from Nantucket.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Roxbury.
Schr C. Kiensle, Woodruff, from New York.
Schr Hannibal, Fox, from New York.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from New York.
Schr Henrietta, Selsey, from Norwich.
Schr Triumph, Chester, from Fairhaven.
Schr J. H

they conversed in whispers for a few moments, when the guard escorted me to my quarters. I fancied that I had made some progress at this interview.

The next morning brought Mr. Brock to my loft, evidently sent to satisfy himself fully that I was Sam Munson. A delicate and difficult task was before me, and the result to my own mind very doubtful. Brock, however, was talkative, willing to carry on the conversation, and evidently quite sure that he was not mistaken in his man. I knew something of the Munsons and localities in Knoxville, and, by the aid of imagination, could fill any pauses in Brock's conversation; eight years of absence excusing failures in memory. Brock asked leading questions, saying, for illustration, "You know se-and-so." "Oh, yes," I responded, though I had not the remotest knowledge of the person. Then Brock would refer to something very ludicrous, and I would burst into laughter, as though at the recollection, while Brock, greatly enjoying it, would unconsciously tell the whole story, so that I could put in a fitting remark here and there, which seemed to come naturally from recollection. Brock went away entirely satisfied, and reported to Jeff. Davis. Two days later, a commissioned officer entered the room with a parole, pledging myself not to leave the city of Richmond without orders from the Provost Marshal. I signed it, and was released from confinement. With the freedom of the city, I continued my observations.

Walking through a street one Sunday morning, by a high board fence covered with posters concerning regiments being organized and other military announcements, from which I gleaned additional information, a man came up and slapped me on the shoulder with—

"Hallo, Baker! What are you doing here?"

The name sounded strangely under the circumstances. I was startled, but, looking around, calmly said:—

"I guess you are mistaken, sir. My name is Munson."

"Ain't your name Baker?"

"No, sir."

"Didn't you go to California in 1850?"

"No, sir. I have lived in California, but I did not go there till '52."

"Why, didn't you go across the Isthmus with me in April, 1850, when we had the fight with the natives?"

"No, sir. I guess you have mistaken the man."

"Well, I would have sworn that you were Baker. Didn't you have a brother there?"

"I had a brother there, but he came home in '53.

"Well," said he, turning away, "it's all right, I suppose; but I never saw two men look so much alike in my life!"

In the meantime I had obtained information of military movements and plans, learned where the enemy had stationed troops, or were building fortifications, and what they were doing at the Tredegar Works. I had obtained the knowledge for which I came, and was anxious to return North. Through the influence of Hayes, I got from the Provost Marshal a pass to visit Fredericksburg, making an appointment to meet the former, which, of course, I did not keep. Arriving in Fredericksburg, I made three or four ineffectual attempts to get into the country, and finally, by the aid of a negro, crossed the Rappahannock one morning four miles below the city. To reach the Potomac would tax all my powers to the utmost, but the case was desperate, and I must go forward. As, when entering upon my Southern tour, it was indispensable to success that I should even among my friends be *incog.*, so now I must return with the precious epistles in my pocket, through the Confederate lines, on my own account, having only the chances of escape which any wanderer at large might have.

My face was towards Washington, and the only question remaining was, whether the success in the attempt to reach it would equal that of my journey towards Richmond.

The Potomac was the goal of my solitary travel through forest and over open fields; for on its northern banks lay the Union army, and, once across its waters, I was safe. My appearance was that of a common citizen, and I hoped to pass unnoticed any persons with whom a meeting was unavoidable. Scarcely two miles were travelled, when, by the side of woods which bordered the road, an officer and soldier on horseback appeared, and too near to give me time to seek concealment in the forest.

The officer reined up before me and inquired:—"Have you got a pass, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"Let me see it."

With the promptness of assurance I drew forth and handed him the pass from Richmond to Fredericksburg. If able to read I hoped he might be satisfied with a glance at the paper, and let me proceed. He studied it awhile, till his eye caught the word "Fredericksburg;" he then said:—

"I don't think this will do, sir!"

"'Tis all right."

"Well, it may be, but you'll have to go back with me to Fredericksburg."

My locomotion had not been observed, and, with a pitiful limp, I remarked that it was hard for a lame man to be compelled to walk that distance; and that, if I attempted it, I must necessarily defer my journey till another day. I made a painful effort to walk, and so far moved the compassion of the officer that he offered to take the pass to the commanding General and leave me in charge of the soldier. When he was gone, after a little pleasant conversation, the day being warm, I proposed to my guard that we go into the shade of the woods. Tying his horse to a small tree, he threw himself down on the grass. Half an hour was spent in pleasant chat, and the officer did not make his appearance.

"Ugh!" said the guard, stretching, "How sleepy I am. I didn't sleep a wink last night."

This fact, with the inviting greensward and shade, disposed him to snatch a nap; and soon he was oblivious to everything around him. It was no pleasure to me to subject him to punishment or even censure on my account; but the law of self-protection necessarily overruled my regard for the unwatchful guard, and, carefully appropriating his revolver, I unloosed and mounted his horse. Riding leisurely along the path a short time, I turned suddenly into the woods; but the ground was rough, and the bushes almost impenetrable, making progress distressingly slow. As the sun was sinking behind the trees, having travelled half-a-dozen miles, I emerged into a clearing, where a white-haired old man, who evidently had reached his threescore years and ten, was making shingles.

With a respectful salutation, I inquired:—

"Will you tell me the shortest road to the Potomac?"

This Southern patriarch looked at me with surprise. I said again:—

"The river—the Potomac river—which way is it?"

"I never heard of it in my life."

"How long have you lived here?"

"Always; was born here."

"And don't know where the Potomac river is?"

"I never heard about such a river."

He was equally ignorant of the existence of Aquia creek, or any of the streams or places along the river.

"Did you know that the South had seceded?" I inquired.

"Well, well! I've heard suthing was going on, but hain't taken much interest in politics no how since Jackson's time. 'Spose they are all the time getting up suthing new."

With a cup of water from the unsuspecting Jacksonian Democrat, who was enjoying Cowper's lodge in the wilderness, undisturbed by the alarms of war, I rode away, to try the next turn in the wheel of fortune. At length a house was visible in the distance, and towards it I directed my course.

Dismounting near it, I hitched my horse, and commenced observations. Two negroes only were in sight, in an out house. I went to them with a plausible story, and for ten cents obtained some bread and milk, which broke the day's fast, with refreshment for the night's adventure before me. Darkness was setting upon the forest, and unable to discern the mire and stones ahead, I became entangled among the branches, and found I must abandon my horse and plunge into the thicket alone. After wandering about bewildered for an hour, I unconsciously returned to the very house I had left. I decided to risk a rest here till morning, and working my body feet foremost under a hay stack, until completely hidden, fell into a sound sleep. Just before the dawn of the next day, I was startled from slumber, and, listening, soon learned that Rebel cavalry were in search of me, and had surrounded the house. A dozen horsemen could be seen through the lattice-work of hay, moving about in the darkness. From the dwelling they went to the outhouses, and finally came to the haystack. I prepared for the worst. With my head thinly covered, I could watch my foes, unseen by them; while my revolver lay before me. If discovered, I resolved to shoot the successful man, and run for dear life towards the wood. Several times the cavalry rode round the stack; then one of the number, dismounting, began a sword examination of my lodgings. I could hear the thrust of the blade into the hay, until it grazed my coat, and I grasped my six-shooter to spring; but he passed on, saying:—

"He ain't in there, boys."

Remounting, with his comrades, he rode off.

Watching them till out of sight, I crept cautiously into the deepening light, and started for the woods. The sun rose gloriously over the near horizon; but whether to light me towards safety or capture, was entirely uncertain.

Without breakfast or dinner, I hastened on, having not even a glimpse of a human being, and avoiding every indication of his habitation. At two o'clock in the afternoon, when emerging from a clump of bushes, I came in full view of a man hauling timber. I could not retreat, and, changing the coat hanging on one arm to the other, I put my hand on my pocket, and stood in thinking posture. I saw that I had an Irishman to deal with, and not a remarkably bright specimen of his race.

With the air of one interested, I asked:—

"What is this timber for?"

"It's fur the bathery down here, in course."

This answer settled the question of the proximity of the Potomac, and also apprised me that fortifications and plenty of Rebels were not far off. I walked along a stick of timber, measuring it by paces, and then said:—

"Tell these men they are getting this timber four feet too short, will you!"

"Yes, sur, I will sur. It's only haulin, I am, meself."

"Well," I replied, leaving him, 'I tell them to cut it four feet longer, will you? Tell them I say so."

"I will, sur."

Into the woods again, and making as good time as possible, I walked on two hours longer. Hunger began to gnaw, and create that desperation which disregards the cooler prudence of a full stomach. Striking a small creek or bayou, running into the Potomac, I resolved to follow it till it decided my fortunes for the night. No sign of anything in reach to appease hunger appeared, nor of a boat in which to get across the river. The very first sight of human existence was in a form to excite fear—a white tent, snugly pitched on the sloping point of a hill, by the water-side, and surrounded with bushes. I paused to watch for further intimations of what was there.

At length a soldier came up the bank with fish, and entered the tent. Soon after, with another man, he reappeared outside, and they sat down, lighted their pipes, and chatted, after the fashion of good-natured Dutchmen. The imperious demands of hunger urged me to join them, and, advancing, I accosted them. It turned out that they belonged to a battery on the hill above, and had moved to the bank to catch fish for the officers. I told them I lived up the creek, and had come down to see how things were getting on; then inquired:—

"Have you got anything to eat in the tent?"

"We got not much here to eat?"

"Boys, I am very hungry. I hain't had anything to eat since I came from home, and I'll pay you for something."

"Vell, dat ish tifferent matter. If you pays, dat ish tifferent matter."

"Can't you cook some fish?"

"Oh, ersh, I spose we get you some fish."

In a few minutes they set before me a supper simply of fish, cooked in their primitive style, and yet no luxury was ever so grateful to the taste. After it was finished, I asked for a pipe, and began to puff away, entirely at home; but all the while revolving in my mind the chances and expedients for a final parting with my Dutch friends. Finally, my eye fell upon a small boat lying in the bushes below; and the conviction followed the discovery, that it was my only hope of crossing the Potomac. Learning that the fishermen owned it, I said to them:—

"I want to buy that boat. What will you take for it?"

"I no sells dat poat," replied one.

"I'll give you $20 for it in gold."

"It's worth more as that to us. The Yankees ish breaking up all poats on the Potomac."

There was an end to the prospect of a purchase; and a new plan must be devised. The sun sank behind the trees, and in the pleasant shade we smoked and talked away the hours. I found, in the course of conversation, that the battery was not over 200 yards from us, and the Potomac a few rods below.

The evening advanced, and I begged the privilege of sleeping in the tent, as I was too tired to think of returning home before morning. Permission was reluctantly granted, and, spreading their blanket, they "turned in," while I continued without, smoking, till the moon rose. I had practical business on hand, which excluded contemplation of the romantic scene—the silver light tipping and then flooding the hills, and creeping down to the quiet spot of anxious wakefulness. For the illumination was to aid me in my design to escape. I could now watch the movements of my companions in the tent sufficiently to see when they were apparently asleep, depending on the ear for the further evidence of the desirable fact. When all was still, indicating profound slumber, suddenly a change of position, a grunt, and a look outside would dispel the illusion.

Towards midnight I heard a shout:—

"Hellow, there! you come to ped to-night?"

"Yes, I am coming in."

Soon after entering tent, I found that room had been left between the men, and the effort to get on an outer edge of the blanket was fruitless.

A suspicion had evidently crossed the mind of the one who had just spoken to me, respecting the stranger, and there was a design to guard against any unpleasant results from the visit.

The day's fatigue made my own inclination to sleep almost irresistible; but I watched anxiously for the favoring moment to leave the bed unobserved. Repeated trials found the distrustful soldier sufficiently wakeful to look after his guest. Overcome by the slumberous influences of fatigue, my comfortable quarters, and the "stilly night," I sank into a restless repose. Scarcely an hour had passed, when I suddenly awoke, starting with alarm lest the opportunity to escape was lost. On the contrary, I found my companions were thoroughly asleep, their loud breathing the only sign of life. I carefully crawled from between them, till half my body was out of the tent. The suspicious man, with a sound of unrest, turned over. I remained perfectly still till he made another turn and stretched out his arm to see if all was right in the middle. I drew back to my old place, and he laid his hand upon me several times before he seemed satisfied that I was there. Several attempts to leave the tent ended in a similar failure. Daylight began to steal into the tent, and the night of suspense must end in some decisive effort to secure the boat and cross the Potomac. The soldier-fishermen were sleeping quite as soundly as at any time before, and to another moment I stood before the door watching the effect of my movement. There was a little stir, and I stood mechanically poking the embers of our evening fire, as if looking out to see the breaking day; but with my pistol in one hand ready for service. Returning it to my pocket, muzzle down, I hastened to the bank. To my great disappointment, there were no oars in the boat. Upon making search among the willows, I found a short one, partially decayed. Noiselessly as possible I launched the frail bark, fearing each sound on the sand or in the water would bring my Dutch friends down the bank. In a few moments, which suspense made impressively long, I floated away into the stream, at this point not over thirty feet in width. Taking the middle of the current, I pulled off my coat, and began to row for life. The tide favored me, and I was congratulating myself upon the prospect of an unmolested voyage, when a shout drew my attention to the vigilant Dutchman, whose gesticulations could not be misunderstood. He called loudly to his bed-fellow:—"Meyer! Meyer! the poat ish gone! the poat ish gone!"

He seized his musket and made for the bank, not more than a dozen feet from me, shouting:—

"Come pack here! come pack mit that boat!"

My only answer was a more vigorous use of the oar. Placing my right hand upon the pistol, and watching the soldier, I propelled the boat with my left.

"Come pack!" he continued, following me along the bank. He then paused, levelled his musket, and was about to fire. I did not want to kill "mine host," but the law of self-defense again demanded a sacrifice. With quick and sudden aim I fired; with a cry of distress, he staggered and fell lifeless beside his musket. His comrade was running down the hill, when, seeing what had happened, he turned back to the tent. He soon returned with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and stole along cautiously through the bushes, until within forty yards of the boat, and then fired. The shot fell around me in the water. Catching a glimpse of my enemy in the thicket, I discharged my revolver. He ran away, evidently unhurt. The reports had given the alarm, and several soldiers soon came in sight. An instant later a bullet whistled over my shoulder. I had reached the decisive moments of my last efforts to get out of "Dixie." Again getting sight of the Dutchman in the bushes, I once more took deliberate aim and fired. He threw up one arm, gave a yell, and fell to the ground. In a moment he rose again, and, groaning, staggered away. Then two or three shots saluted me unceremoniously, striking and splintering the side of the boat. I was now at the mouth of the creek, and rapidly left the shore behind me. A squad of soldiers, by this time, stood on the brow and at the base of the hill, firing their muskets. The *chug* of the bullets in the water reminded me that my transit to loyal soil was not yet certain. Both hands were laid to the oar, and striking the broad current of the Potomac, which was here four miles wide, I rapidly receded from musket range. A high wind swept the waters, and, while rounding a bluff, a sudden gust carried away my hat, and lifted my coat, lying in the bow of the boat, dropping it into the water. But it was no time to look backwards to those articles of apparel, floating between me and my foes, whose bullets still came unpleasantly near. Their shots continued until they fell far in the wake of my boat. The sun had risen above the horizon, warm and bright, while, for two hours and a half, I worked with a single oar, and, aided by the drifting tide, approached the Maryland shore. With an inexpressible sense of relief I heard the boat's bow touch the sand. I was near Chapel Point, ten miles below the creek on which I embarked, and so exhausted that with difficulty I reached the bank. On its green carpet, and under the cooling shade of its trees, I laid down to rest, leaving the boat to which I owed my deliverance to the winds and waves of the Potomac.

General Baker seems to have been fertile in expedients and unusually adroit in maintaining his disguises. Wishing to effect the arrest of a prominent Confederate at the Clifton House, Niagara Falls, he assumed the name of Philip Herbert (the Southern Congressman, who, it will be remembered, killed a waiter at Willard's Hotel some years ago), figured for some days at the Clifton House in his chosen character, and at last persuaded the man whom he was in search of to walk with him on the Suspension Bridge, where an officer in waiting arrested him, a few feet this side of the American line.

Two or three exciting chapters are devoted to the bounty-jumping frauds in New York, and the means adopted by the Government detectives to arrest the guilty parties.

I had been told that soldiers would receive the bounty, re-enlist the same day, be sent to the Island, and repeat the process the day following. I was, at the time, skeptical respecting such facility in deception and incredible assurance, and to satisfy myself in regard to the truth of the matter, I dressed myself in the garb of a regular jumper, and repaired, February 9, to a recruiting office in the public square near the Astor House, New York. Assuming the air of a veteran in the business, I asked the officer what he was paying for recruits.

Before the question could be answered, the gentlemanly broker, always on hand, inquired of me my name and place of residence, which I gave him. In a low tone of voice, and with a knowing wink, he said, "Have you been through before in New York?" I answered, "Not since last fall." He added, "All right, come inside." And in less time than it has taken to relate the incident I was one of "Uncle Sam's boys."

My friend gave me $100, promising the remainder due me when I should arrive at the Island; then, directing me to remain where I was for a while, he left me.

Returning within an hour, he opened the following conversation with me:—"Have you ever been on the Island?" I replied, "Yes." Evidently enlightened in regard to the matter, he immediately remarked, "You know how to get off, then? When you *do*, come up to Tammany Hall, and I will put you through up town;" meaning, of course, he would enlist me again. While this conversation was passing between us, another broker stepped up and said, "Gentlemen, let us take a drink." We accepted the invitation, and they conducted me across the Park to a saloon, where I saw, at a glance, they were quite at home. Liquor was called for, and while the vender was getting it one of the brokers quietly stepped behind the bar and addressed some conversation to him.

We then all drank to the success of the Union, or, rather, all of us *appeared* to do so.

I raised the glass to my lips, and, unobserved by the rest, poured its contents into my bosom, as I had done many times before when compelled to join the convivial ring. I was convinced that my potation had been drugged. Next followed a proposition to repair to an adjoining room and engage in a game of cards.

We played until I thought it necessary to affect drowsiness and insensibility. My eyes began to close, until at length my head rested on the table in front of me, and my whole appearance indicated to my betrayers my entire helplessness in their hands.

At this juncture one of them left the room, but soon returning, exclaimed, "All right." Immediately I caught the sound of carriage wheels, and, as I anticipated, was carried to the door, and, supported by broker number one, lifted into a vehicle, and driven rapidly to the Cedar street rendezvous. My hat was then unceremoniously pushed over my face, and I was hurried into the presence of the recruiting officer in attendance, who asked me, "Do you wish to enlist?" Number two answered, in a tone to represent my own voice, "Ye-e-s."

I was again declared to be one of the volunteers, taken into another room, and laid on a bench, where I remained an hour, in company with three other recruits, who had been drugged in the same manner, my friends the brokers supposing they had disposed of me.

In the meantime broker number one returned, and said:—"Well, ol' fellow, how do you feel?" to which I replied, "Very sick." Then remarking, "You'll be all right by-and-by," he left me.

I looked about me to judge of the possibility of escape. I saw at once that I could not pass out by the door, as a sentry was stationed there, and came to the conclusion that I would have to try my chances at a window.

I opened one which overlooked a back yard, sprang out, and after walking through a long passage-way, which led me into the open street, I went deliberately to my room in the Astor House.

Here I masked my face, disguised myself anew, and proceeded directly to the office of Mr. Blunt, where I offered myself to the army service, to make my third enlistment for that day.

I was hardly seated, when broker number three approached me, saying:—

"You want to enlist, do you?"

"Yes, I am thinking of it. What are you paying recruits now?"

"Six hundred dollars. Where are you from?"

"Steuben county. I would like to enlist if I could get a situation as clerk. I can write a pretty good hand, and am hardly able to go into the ranks."

He replied quickly, "Oh, I can fix that all right."

A conversation then followed between him and the recruiting officer, when I was made a soldier of the Union army once more. I was requested to be seated for a few moments. Soon after the broker asked me to take "a glass." I went with him to an old drinking-saloon in Cherry street, where I found brokers numbers one and two, who immediately recognized me, but expressed no surprise at the meeting. My successful escape from the Cedar street headquarters convinced my friends that I was an old expert in tricks of the trade.

Their admiration for me became so great that they received me into full fellowship, regarded me as a shrewd member of the bounty-jumping brotherhood, and after freely discussing their plans and prospects, declared me to be a "perfect trump." Propositions were made to enter into partnership at once.

I was greatly amused while listening to the exploits of each, as he in turn detailed them. One related, that at a certain period he left New York, and having enlisted at Albany, Troy, Utica, Buffalo, and Chicago, returned via Elmira, at which place he likewise enlisted. Another had enlisted at every rendezvous from New York to Portland, Maine; while a third boasted of the amounts he had received, and mentioned those paid to recruiting officers, surgeons, brokers, and detectives. The den in which I spent the evening was a favorite haunt of the bounty-jumpers. It contained a wardrobe of wearing apparel, consisting of both soldiers' and citizens' outfits. The idea of this I easily comprehended; here the jumpers could assume whatever dress they pleased, to carry out their designs. Three times that night, before 2 o'clock, I saw the interesting operation performed.

I selected one of my assistants to experiment in this military lottery. He dressed himself in the appropriate apparel, and in one day enlisted three times; he was sent to the Island, bought himself off, and reported for duty the following day.

The scenes described were followed by numberless arrests of bounty-brokers, bounty-jumpers, and others in the business, and consequently by the disclosures of their crimes, which have since attracted much public attention.

I shall select only one additional, very peculiar, and highly interesting narrative from the mass of fragmentary materials in my possession—that of the kidnapping of the idiot boy Cornelius Garvin, of Troy, N. Y. Some of the facts found their way into the newspapers at the time of their occurrence.

Mrs. Garvin, the mother of the boy, was a poor, but honest and respectable Irishwoman, who supported her family by hard daily labor. She had placed her imbecile son in the Almshouse at Troy, happy in the consciousness of his safety, and being near enough to visit him occasionally. The child, while playing in the grounds, was carried off by bounty brokers, and transported to Albany, where he was enlisted and sent to the front.

The mother, upon receiving the news, became nearly frantic, and, leaving her work, managed to get to Washington, where, through the interest which her story awakened, she gained an interview with the President.

That good man, whose ear was ever open to the appeals of humanity and justice, gave her a note to the Secretary of War, who referred the case to me. I detailed a detective to accompany her to the battle-field. Nearly a month was spent in the fruitless search for the lost boy, notwithstanding it was proved that "poor Con" was somewhere in the army. The disappointed but not discouraged mother went back to her toil again, to get money to bring her once more to the capital.

Seven months passed over in the search, with no clue to the boy. Officers lent their assistance, and no means were left untried to find the wanderer. The persistency of purpose, the undying hope and affection of the sorrowing mother for her simple "Con," were hardly ever surpassed in human experience.

Unable to read or write, she carried always in her apron a large number of letters, and other memoranda, from prominent officers and others, given to aid her unrewarded search. Yet she could, as if by intuition, or the inspiration of her love, place her hand upon any of the documents she desired to use, and repeat their contents. And whenever she found an interested listener to her mournful story, she would select the particular document she wanted and give its statements.

After exhausting the subject, she would sit in a musing mood, gazing into vacancy for several moments, and then start from her revery, gather up her treasure of manuscripts, and exclaiming, "My poor Con; I must go and find him!" she would start again on her journey among the regiments of the Union army.

When the money which was given her, and earned by the severest toil, was gone, she would get back to Troy, replenish her purse by her daily labor, and return to the hunt for "Con," along a new path of adventure, on which had suddenly fallen a ray of hope from some quarter respecting the absent boy.

Thus month after month passed away, and the undying love of this mother for the imbecile child, over whose unsteady steps and aimless wanderings she had watched with a fondness intensified by his very helplessness, led her along the army lines, and into the camps, at the heart of the great and bloody war.

"Poor Con?" was on her lips when she sought brief and restless sleep, and at the dawn of day, when she resumed the travel which would have no pause until darkness made it impossible.

While she was roaming at will, followed by the sympathizing interest of the President, and the humblest officials in the army, I received the following letter;—

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1865—Colonel:—The case of Cornelius Garvin, an idiot boy, enlisted into the 32d Regiment of New York Volunteers, has been referred to this bureau for report.

Among the papers in the case is a letter of yours to the Mayor of the City of Troy, New York, in which you state that Captain Degner—in whose company the boy is supposed to have been—refused, or neglected, to search for him, when ordered to do so, although repeatedly assured that he was in his company, under an assumed name; but, instead of doing so, endeavored to intimidate, by threats, privates of his company who were disposed to aid in the search for the boy.

He is desired to furnish this bureau with any proof that may be in your possession of the statements referred to, or which may otherwise throw light on the case.

It is desirable that any material information you have in the case should be communicated at your earliest convenience.

Your obedient servant,
W. W. WINTHROP.
Major, and Judge Advocate for Judge Advocate-General.

To COLONEL L. C. BAKER, Special Agent War Department.

Mr. Trott, from this bureau, has twice called at your office on this subject.

But all efforts to find Cornelius Garvin were in vain. Several times the mother seemed to be near him; but the joy at the prospect of meeting him soon faded before cruel disappointment.

It was rumored that he died in the army; which was doubtless true, for no further tidings to this hour, I believe, have been received of his fate.

The final scene in the assassination conspiracy is indirectly connected with the famous case of Mrs. Cobb, the Washington pardon broker, who, it will be remembered, caused General Baker to be indicted for extorting money from her, and for false imprisonment. Our readers may also recollect that the trial resulted in a verdict of guilty, and that the General was sentenced to a fine of one dollar. He had encountered Mrs. Cobb and her husband several times in the course of his duty, before the celebrated pardon case. His narrative of this affair is so extraordinary that we give it in his own words:—

At Baltimore, while going towards the Harrisburg depot, I met one of my detective officers, who informed me that Isaac Surratt was then in that city. I repaired immediately to the telegraph office, and sent a telegram to Mr. Stanton, in cipher, that Isaac Surratt was in Baltimore; at the same time telegraphing to my assistant, Colonel Assmussen, and directing him to look out for Surratt. I proceeded to Canada, and was absent two weeks. When I returned, ignorant of what had transpired, and anxious to know, I questioned my assistant as to what had occurred; he told me that he had detailed two detective officers to go to the White House, with instructions to remain outside, and not to make their business known to any individual. This he had done solely as a matter of precaution, to prevent any suspicious characters from entering the Executive mansion. Nothing unusual, however, had occurred. I then sent for S. S. Jones, one of the detectives detailed for this service, and interrogated him with reference to seeing any persons of doubtful business or character about the Executive Mansion. He also assured me that nothing alarming had transpired, but remarked, "There's some strange proceedings there;" that the second day after he entered on duty his business became known to some of the attaches of the White House, who invited him inside, and he became familiar soon with many of the frequent visitors at the National Homestead. He informed me that a regular system of pardon brokerage was in successful operation, both by the conspicuous Rebels in the capital and by a certain class of disreputable women, well known to the local police of this city; among whom he mentioned the name of Mrs. Cobb, who he said was a constant visitor, was there at all hours of the day and night, boasting openly that she had procured, and could procure, pardons from the President at any time in six hours, and she exhibited to him on one occasion two pardons which she had obtained for Rebels at Richmond, declaring on that day she had made a thousand dollars. When questioned as to her mode of proceeding, she simply remarked she had an understanding with the President, and he dare not refuse to grant her requests. She further claimed that in the prosecution of her business she found it necessary to divide a portion of the money received for pardons with certain Government officials.

I decided to bring such a record of facts before the President, with respect to her case, as would satisfy him of her unworthy conduct, and the nefarious business in which she was engaged. To accomplish this I determined to manufacture a fictitious application for pardon. To represent an applicant I selected Captain H. H. Hine, formerly Assistant Provost Marshal-General at St. Louis, who was then in Washington endeavoring to procure the revocation of a sentence passed upon him by a military commission under General Rosecrans. It seems Captain Hine had been tried, convicted (as he claimed unjustly), and sentenced to the Alton Penitentiary. Before the sentence was carried into execution, however, he escaped and fled to Canada. While there he was known as a Rebel officer, and consequently became very familiar with all the Rebel officers then engaged in organizing raids and committing depredations upon the border. He wrote me a number of letters giving information as to the movements of the Rebel emissaries in Canada. After the assassination of the President, he communicated many important facts to the Government, in consideration of which the Assistant Secretary of War gave him permission to visit Washington, with the view of obtaining a revocation of his previous sentence. While he was there, waiting to have a hearing at the War Department, the case of Mrs. Cobb came up, and I selected him to represent an applicant for a pardon. A regular application was made, in the name of Clarence J. Howell. In this fictitious application were set forth fully the offenses committed by the applicant. The detective officer before mentioned, who was placed on duty at the White House, and who had become acquainted with Mrs. Cobb and her business, being in the secret, introduced Howell to Mrs. Cobb as an applicant for a pardon. However censurable, unjustifiable, or illegal my course may have been, my only desire was to serve the President and the Government. The fact is familiar to jurists, that in such case of emergency, when prompt action for the public good is demanded, the courts have decided that a margin of authority transcending the letter of the law is allowable. The charge and verdict pronounced by the judge, in the disposal of the case, clearly indicate his unwillingness to regard the letter at the sacrifice of the spirit of legislation.

Captain Howell stated his case to Mrs. Cobb, and she agreed to procure a "full, complete, and unconditional pardon for all his past offenses," as the contract reads, for the sum of three hundred dollars. It is proper here to remark, that the usual routine at the Executive mansion and the Attorney-General's office, in procuring pardons, requires from two to five weeks, a record of the names of the applicants being placed on the books of the Attorney-General's office, which names are taken up in their order and disposed of. For an extraordinary consideration, however, Mrs. Cobb agreed to procure the pardon in question in twelve hours, as appears from the following contract:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1865.—For and in consideration of the sum of $300 paid to me by Captain Clarence J. Howell, I hereby agree as follows, to wit:—To take from Captain Howell his statement in regard to his case, and procure for him the full and complete pardon for his past offenses. The money to be paid as follows:—$100 in hand, and the remaining $200 on the delivery of his pardon on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. I further agree that in case I do not succeed in getting the pardon as agreed, I will return to him the $100 received of him.

(Signed) Mrs. L. L. COBB.

The above contained the following receipt on the back:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 5, 1865.—Received on the within $100.

(signed) Mrs. L. L. COBB.

This occurred on the 5th of November. To secure positive and indisputable evidence against Mrs. Cobb, I took six $50 Treasury notes and marked them in the presence of five persons, that they might be identified as the bills paid for the pardon. On the evening of the 7th, when Howell was to have it, accompanied by a detective officer, I went with him to the Avenue House, where he was to receive the document, determined, as soon as the money was paid by him to Mrs. Cobb, and he had the pardon in his hands, to demand of her the money. As shown by Mrs. Cobb's testimony, the pardon was not procured on the 7th, she alleging that the President was sick, that Mr. Seward was not in the city, and that a friend of hers in the Treasury Department, who assisted her, was also absent from the city, in New York, but on the following evening she would certainly have the pardon ready. Accordingly, on the evening of the 8th, I again visited the Avenue House with a detective, and the moment Howell paid the money to Mrs. Cobb and received his papers, I entered the room and demanded from Mrs. Cobb the $200. She at once recognized me, and remarked she "had met me before." I informed her I had been watching her for several days, I believed I was posted as to her doings at the White House, and said, "You shall not impose upon the President by your presence. He, doubtless, regards you as an honest woman, and when he is made aware of your real character, and the business in which you are engaged, I think you will not be permitted again to visit the White House." She refused to return the money, when I asked her to go with me to my office; she consented, and asked me if I had any objection to her husband accompanying us; I replied, "Certainly not," and, entering the carriage with Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, went to my headquarters. I took Mrs. Cobb into my private office, and requested her to return to me the money paid her by Howell, stating to her distinctly that it was my money; I had marked it for the purpose of entrapping her; the person for whom she had obtained the pardon was not Captain Howell but Captain Hine; I had devised this plan to ascertain how and through what means she obtained pardons; she should not impose upon the President any longer, and I should lay all the facts before him at once, awaiting his decision in the matter. She became very much excited and extremely abusive, declaring she had obtained a great many pardons from the President, and she should continue to obtain them as long as she could find customers; she and the President had a perfect understanding, and he dare not refuse to sign any paper she presented to him. I asked her how many pardons she had procured. She said she could not tell, but a great many; she had got three in a single day, and very indignantly claimed that she had as much right to do so as other brokers. I asked her who among her acquaintances were engaged in the business. She mentioned the name of Mrs. Ella B. Washington, she, and one of the Rebel colonels and others; she said that Mrs. Washington had obtained ten pardons where she (Mrs. Cobb) had obtained one; she did not see why she should be selected for arrest while Mrs. Washington and others were allowed to be unmolested, adding the remark, "Your action in arresting me will cost you your commission; I shall see the President to-morrow, and have you mustered out of service." I replied to her, "The President will probably require some other reason for my dismissal from service than the statement of a vile creature like you."

To satisfy me of her intimacy with the President and with the attaches at the White House, she entered into a long and minute statement of conversations she had had with him, assuring me that he had informed her that I was to be mustered out of service on the 15th of November; that Mr. Stanton would not be retained in the Cabinet beyond the 1st of January; that many of the Black Republican and Abolitionist office-holders were to be removed, and she knew who they were; that the President had informed her, on one occasion, that the Detective Bureau was to be broken up, and that Stanton's friend, Baker, would retire into private life. After listening for more than an hour to conversation of this character, I decided immediately to see the President. I took the pardon, as delivered by Mrs. Cobb to Captain Hine; Mrs. Cobb's written contract with Captain Hine for procuring the same, the marked $50 notes paid by Hine to Mrs. Cobb and by her returned to me, and, leaving Mrs. Cobb in charge of one of my officers, I went to the Executive mansion about 8 o'clock. I found the President alone in his room, and, after the usual salutation, I said, "Mr. President, I have some papers here that I desire to show you." He said, "Take a seat, sir." I immediately unfolded the pardon and laid it on the table before him. He put on his spectacles, looked at it, and said, "Sir, where did you get this?" "I got it from Mrs. Cobb." I then handed to him Mrs. Cobb's written contract for procuring said pardon. He read it, when I exhibited to him the marked money, and began a detailed statement of all the facts connected with the case. He interrupted me in a moment, and said, "Where did you get this pardon?" I replied, "From Mrs. Cobb;" and was proceeding to narrate the circumstances, when he again interrupted me, and added, "Well, what is all this about?" I began a third time to relate the circumstances, when he interrupted me, with rising passion, "This is a detective job, isn't it?" I answered, "Yes, sir; and if you will listen to me a moment I will explain it." He raised the pardon from the table and said, "But what business have you with this pardon?" When I again attempted to make an explanation, he broke in by saying, "Well, this is a very strange affair. This pardon has not been recorded. You have no business with it, sir. There is no oath of amnesty attached to it." I then politely requested the President to listen to me, stating that I would explain the whole matter. I had not proceeded far, however, when he became very much excited, rose from his chair, and said, "Sir, what business have you to interfere here? What business has this woman to use my name in connection with this matter? How did this pardon get out of the Attorney-General's office without being recorded?" Looking at the pardon, he remarked, "This is my signature. I did not sign this pardon until very late this afternoon, and here I find it returned, as you say, through a pardon broker." He called his son Robert, and inquired, "Robert, do you know anything about this pardon?" Robert answered, "Yes, father; that is the pardon you signed for Mrs. Cobb this afternoon." He took the pardon from his drawer, unfolded it, and remarked, "This is a pretty business. Where is Mrs. Cobb?" I replied, "At my headquarters." "Did you arrest her, sir?" I replied, "No, sir; I simply asked her to go to my headquarters to make an explanation." Again he became very much excited, walked the room to and fro, and suddenly turned ferociously upon me and exclaimed, "Who employs you to interfere with the duties of the President or the Attorney-General?" My answer was, I certainly intended no wrong; I did not conceive it to be possible that he could know the real character of this woman; my only desire was to exhibit to him the character of the persons engaged in procuring pardons, and the means employed; and if I had done wrong I was very sorry. He became more composed, and wanted to know who this Mrs. Cobb was. I stated to him, as far as possible, who she was. He then asked me if I would request Mrs. Cobb to come and see him the following evening at 8 o'clock. I replied, "Certainly." He also requested me to come and see him the next evening, which I promised to do, and, leaving the pardon and Mrs. Cobb's contract with Captain Howell in his possession, I returned to my headquarters.

But to return to Mrs. Cobb. On arriving at my headquarters, I informed her that she was at liberty to go home, and immediately furnished herself and husband with a conveyance. Before leaving, she reiterated her determination to lay the whole matter before the President, and have me summarily dismissed the service. She told me that she had very influential friends in Washington, and she would go before the Grand Jury and have me indicted for false imprisonment, etc.

In compliance with the President's request, I went to his mansion the next evening, and found him in a state of great excitement. He denounced "my interference with matters at the White House; Mrs. Cobb was a respectable, virtuous lady, and I had no right to interfere with her occupation." I had sincerely believed I could render the President a great service by exposing the character and business of this woman. When, however, I found that he was determined to put a wrong construction upon my motives, and to sustain Mrs. Cobb, I felt mortified and indignant. Never was there a greater contrast between anticipations and the result. It was coming down from the summit of human glory, when the unworthy ruler of a great people was conquered and led captive apparently by the vile protege of his fancy. The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia then being in session, on the following day, very much to my surprise, I learned that four indictments had been found against me—one for false imprisonment of Mrs. Cobb; one for false imprisonment of Mr. Cobb; one for robbery in taking from her the $200 I had marked and given to Captain Howell, and one for extortion. It would be difficult to imagine how a Grand Jury could ever find evidence in this case on which to base these indictments; but when it is recollected that nearly every member of this Grand Jury was a secessionist; that many of them, if not all, had at some time during the previous four years fallen under my official notice, these facts will, perhaps, furnish an explanation. When it became known that these indictments had been found against me, the disloyal press throughout the country hailed the event as one likely to terminate my official connection with the Government, and declared that President Johnson would never permit himself to be compromised by permitting the continuance of the Detective Bureau. Especially were pains taken by the Associated Press to send the news broadcast everywhere, that Colonel Baker had been indicted for robbery, without giving any of the circumstances in connection with the case. To these reports I made no reply, determined to wait patiently, satisfied that if an impartial investigation could be had, I should stand not only honorably acquitted before the community, but that my action in the case would be commended rather than

that she was a more frequent visitor there than ever, and was boasting among her friends that, in spite of General Baker's interference, she was still a welcome guest of the President. I could not think this possible. So, in order to bring the controversy between the President and myself to an issue, I directed an officer to ascertain whether this was true, and learned that she was a constant visitor. Still thinking the President could not be aware of her visits, on the 15th of November I stationed a detective police officer at the front entrance with instructions to prevent Mrs. Cobb's entering. About 11 o'clock, as usual, she presented herself, and was told that she could not go in. She asked the officer by whose order he was acting, and he replied, "By order of General Baker." Mrs. Cobb replied: "Well, I will see the President in ten minutes." She went round to the rear part of the house, entered the kitchen, went up to the President's private room, and told him that General Baker had stationed a detective at the door to prevent her seeing him. The President sent for the detective, and said: "Sir, by whose order do you presume to guard my door?" The detective replied: "I am not guarding the door. I was sent here by General Baker to prevent Mrs. Cobb from entering the house." The President said: "Tell General Baker I want to see him immediately." Accordingly, he started for my office, but in the meantime the President had sent his private messenger, who arrived first, and in a very excited manner informed me the President wished to see me *immediately;* I must drop all business and come at once. I went, and entered the President's private room. I found him alone, pacing the room very excitedly. Furiously he said to me, "How dare you place detectives at my door?" I told him that I supposed he desired Mrs. Cobb and other females of like character to be kept from the house. He answered, "When I want your services I will send for you. Mrs. Cobb has just as much right to come here as you or any other person. This is not the first time, sir, that you have interfered at the White House. Now I want it stopped."

Still pacing the room, he repeated several times what he had before said concerning Mrs. Cobb—that she had as much right to visit the White House as any other respectable person. Walking up to me like a pugilist, he shook his fist in my face, and said again: "How dare you presume to exercise any control over the management of the White House?" I then said: "Mr. President, when such vile characters as Mrs. Cobb can visit the White House at all times of night and day; when she can procure pardons as she has done in the case of Captain Howell, and deliver them in person incomplete, or without being recorded; when she boasts publicly in the streets, hotels, and saloons of this city that she is a pardon-broker, and the President dare not refuse any of her applications, but she has the President of the United States in her power, I think it is high time that somebody interfered."

The President replied;—"How dare you to talk to me in that way, sir? Now, sir, I tell you once for all, you must not interfere with my business; neither must you interfere with any person who has business at the Executive mansion." I started to leave the room, when he followed me to the door, and, with his fist clenched, said:—"Now, recollect what I have told you. You can go and tell your friend, Stanton, all I have said. I say, you can go now and tell your friend Stanton all I have said." With this I left the Presidential mansion, and have never entered it since.

* * * * * * *

In one of my conversations with the President, he repeatedly accused me of being a tool of the radicals. He said he had been informed that I was in the employ of the radicals, and had heard that I had detailed detectives to watch the Presidential mansion, with a view to ascertain and furnish a list of the prominent Copperheads and Rebels who were visiting the White House.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

BOARD OF TRADE.—The stated meeting for May was held last evening, President Welsh in the chair.

A communication from the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, respecting *pro rata* through freights on southern and southwestern shipments, was read.

The subject was placed in charge of the Committee on Inland Transportation, with directions to act in conjunction with a committee of the Corn Exchange in making a full investigation of the facts, and by a full and free interchange of views with the Managers of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and the Baltimore and Ohio roads, to attempt the removal of the great obstructions to trade now existing in that direction.

A communication was read from the Produce Exchange of New York, in favor of a renewed effort to have the canal system generally adopted by the common consent and common action of the different commercial organizations of the country, and proposing a convention for that purpose. It was agreed, on the part of this Board, to unite with such convention should it assemble.

A communication from the Board of Trade of Macon, Georgia, was received and read, asking aid by loan of food, on the security of a lien upon the growing crops, to proprietors and laborers engaged in agriculture in that State. It states that "the agricultural interest at the south is almost totally prostrated, and its condition to-day is more helpless and hopeless, its future more gloomy and cheerless, than at any former period in its history;" and that the "entire annihilation of capital in the hands of the agricultural class, and the partial failure of cotton, and nearly entire failure of corn crops the past season, together with other causes, have placed vast numbers of our farmers in a condition, at present, where they must have aid or perish.

"A large area of land is now prepared, and being planted in cotton, and a much larger area than last year has already been planted in corn. In spite of multiplied discouragements, our planters have resolutely striven, and are striving, to overcome the numberless embarrassments of their condition and situation, and gather from the willing soil, by patient, careful industry the means to repair their losses, at least in part, and drive gaunt hunger from their habitations, and distress and suffering from the land; but, after having employed their laborers, (who, to their praise be it spoken, are doing well,) prepared their lands and planted their crops, their means have become, or are rapidly becoming, exhausted. Corn and bacon must be had, and they have not the money to procure it, and there are thousands of farms whose further culture must be abandoned and their laborers discharged unless their proprietors can obtain a credit for their needed supplies until their crops can be harvested. This may seem a startling assertion, but we believe it to be literally true.

"There is no capital here at all adequate to meet the exigency. Our merchants and others are doing what they can with means quite limited, but the truth is they are powerless to afford the relief required; and the object of the Board, in this communication, is to memorialize the Boards of Trade in the leading commercial cities of the Union, praying that these facts may be considered, and that associations may be formed and capital subscribed for the purpose of supplying the wants of the producing class, at the south, in respect to food for their hands and stock, on a credit, until harvest time, say November next, taking as security for the same a first lien upon the growing crops, (for which provision has been made in Georgia by express statute,) and such other and further security as might reasonably be demanded and afforded.

"Should the assistance indicated be long withheld, many thousands of farms must be abandoned, and many thousands of laborers thrown out of employment, without homes, or the means of procuring food, and a vast amount of destitution and suffering must follow. On the other hand, should the credit be promptly afforded, relief follows, and these calamities are averted. A simple loan of food is all that is asked, and that upon such conditions as, with proper prudence and discretion on the part of the agents selected, it is believed, can result in no loss, but return to the subscribers their capital unimpaired, together with a moderate interest on the same while thus employed, and, meanwhile, accomplish an amount of good almost incalculable at this particular crisis."

On motion of Mr. Wheeler, it was ordered that the Secretary should acknowledge the receipt of the communication, which was properly referred.

Mr. Wheeler, in accordance with the report of Council at a former meeting, presented a thorough [illegible] of the present state of the laws of this com[illegible] with regulating the interest of money. It [illegible]pted, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed [illegible] of the Board.

[illegible] of Mr. Fraley, a standing committee [illegible] Fraley, Smith and Tatham) was [illegible] into consideration the subject of [illegible] State and municipal, with the [illegible] procuring ameliorations of many features of our system deemed objectionable, and tending to obstruct and hinder industrial progress.

The Board then adjourned.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, &c.—Messrs. THOMAS & SONS sold, at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz.:

100 shares Penna. Middle Coal Field and Railroad Co., at $2 87,	$287 50
50 shares Sixth National Bank, Philadelphia, at $117 50,	5875 00
100 shares Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia, at $31 25,	3125 00
50 shares Philadelphia National Bk. Philadelphia at $156 25,	7812 50
62 shares Western National Bank, Philadelphia, at $92,	5704 00
3 shares National Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, at $76,	228 00
128 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties, Phila., at $102,	13,056 00
21 shares First National Bank of Camden, N. J., par $100, at $78,	1638 00
15 shares First National Bank of Wilmington, Del., par $100, at $127 50,	1912 50
85 shares Bank of Smyrna, Del., par $50, at $84 50,	7182 50
100 shares Delaware and Chesapeake Steam Tow Boat Co., par $100, at $96 50,	9650 00
52 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Manufacturing Co., at $2 50,	130 00
11 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Co., at $131,	1441 00
40 shares Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co., at $129,	5160 00
54 shares Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, par $50, at $19,	1026 00
25 shares Millville and Cape May Railroad, par $50, at $25,	625 00
5 shares Eastern Shore Railroad, par $50, at $6,	30 00
52 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway, at $28,	1,456 00
250 shares West Pittston Coal Company stock, at $15 25,	3,812 50
20 shares Delaware Coal Company stock, par $50, at $20,	400 00
81 shares Cape Island Turnpike Company, par $25, at $1 50	121 50
$10,000 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company Consolidated Loan of 1884, interest payable quarterly, at 80 per cent.,	8,000 00
$5,000 coupon bonds North Pennsylvania Railroad, 6 per cent., January and July, at 89 per cent.,	4,450 00
$12,000 coupon bonds Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7 per cent., January and July, at 90 per ct.,	10,800 00
$5,000 coupon bonds Delaware Railroad, 6 per cent., interest payable January and July, principal and interest guaranteed by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, at 90 per cent.,	4,500 00
$200 bond of the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Company, interest 7 per cent., payable April and October, at 90 per ct.,	180 00
$500 bond of Union League, interest 6 per cent., January and July, at 87⅞ per cent.,	437 50
$450 coupon bonds City of Cape Island, N. J., 6 per cent., at 74,	333 00
Pew in "Old Pine street" Church, middle aisle, No. 91, rent paid in advance to February, 1868,	100
13 shares Camden and Amboy Railroad Scrip, $50 per share paid, $25 per share due in in September, 1867, and $25 per share due in March, 1868, to make full paid stock, at $75,	975 00
500 shares Tarr and Scott Oil Company, at 1 cent,	5 00
1,000 shares Duquesne Oil Company, at 1 cent,	10 00
3,500 shares Sager Farm Oil Company, at ⅛ cent,	4 38
2,800 shares Caledonia Oil Company, at ⅛ cent,	3 50
200 shares Petry Oil Company, at 2½ cents,	5 00
200 shares McClintockville Oil Company, at 27 cents,	54 00
1 share Ocean Steam Navigation Company,	84 00
40 shares Philada. National Bank, at $157 25,	6,290 00
28 shares Western National Bank, at $92 25,	2,583 00
37 shares Northern Liberties National Bank, at $105,	3,885 00
20 shares Bank of North America, at $238 50,	4,770 00
20 shares Kensington National Bank, at $110,	2,200 00
50 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, at $51 25,	2,562 50
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, at $51 12½,	5,112 50
$12,000 City Loan, new, clear of taxes, at $101 50,	12,180 00
$170 scrip North Penna. R. R., at $90,	153 00
$1,000 bond North Penna. R. R., at $89,	890 00
$1,000 bond North Penna. R. R., at $88 50,	885 00
191 shares Consolidation Bank, at $46 50,	8,881 50
10 shares Mechanics' Bank, at $31 25,	312 50
$60 Penn Mut. Life Ins. Co., at $87 50,	52 50
64 shares Central Transportation Company, at $60,	3,840 00
100 shares Wyoming Valley Canal, at $52,	5,200 00
50 shares Penna. Salt Manufacturing Company, at $44 50,	2,225 00
50 shares Penna. Salt Manufacturing Company, at $44 50,	2,225 00
50 shares Fourth and Eighth streets Passenger R. R., at $26 50,	1,325 00
25 shares Anti Incrustation, at $30,	750 00
1 share Southern Mail Steamship Co., at $75,	75 00
100 shares Kingsland Oil Co., at 10 cts	10 00
6 shares Reliance Ins. Co., at $45	270 00
Four-story brick residence, Twentieth street, north of Locust street,	$9,100 00
Two-story brick hotel and dwelling, Broad street, north of Locust street, 20 feet front, 130 feet deep,	16,300 00
Three-story brick dwelling, Eighth street, north of Baker street, 17 feet front,	4,600 00
Three-story brick dwelling, Eighth street, north of Baker street, 17 feet front,	4,600 00
Three-story brick dwelling, Eighth street, north of Baker street, 18 feet front,	4,600 00
Three-story brick dwelling, Eighth street, north of Baker street, 20 feet front,	5,800 00
Four-story brick store, No. 6 Strawberry street,	17,000 00
Three-story brick store, No. 228 north Second street,	11,900 00
Four-story brick store, No. 23 Bank street, 18 feet front, and in depth 67 feet,	18,000 00
Elegant country seat and farm, about 100 acres, Verree road,	19,100 00
Four-story brick store, S. W. corner Tenth and Market streets,	30,000 00
Four-story brick store, No. 223 Market street, 17 feet 6 inches front,	21,000 00
Mansion, stable, carriage-house, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth and Race and Vine streets,	17,850 00
Four-story brick building, No. 510 south Seventh street, 18 feet front,	3,600 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 673 Bankson street,	1,975 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1725 Carver street,	1,210 00
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1809 Camac street,	3,500 00
Three-story brown stone residence, No. 32 Woodland terrace,	11,600 00

I. O. O. F.—The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania commenced its session on Tuesday, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth street. The Grand Master, George Fling, presided. Reports of committees were received, a large number of new members admitted, and the votes cast for officers of the Grand Lodge in the subordinates, during the last month, opened, and examined by the Election Committee. The result exhibited the following elected for the year:—

M. W. Grand Master, Richard Watson, of No. 193, Doylestown; R. W. D. G. Master, Peter B. Long, of No. 373, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Warden, Samuel F. Gwinner, of No. 536, Bridgeton; R. W. Grand Secretary, William Curtis, of No. 28, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Treasurer, M. Richards Muckle, of No. 46, Philadelphia; R. W. Grand Representative G. L. of U. S., J. Alexander Simpson, of No. 110, Philadelphia.

The body will continue in session until Friday of this week. The reports from the various parts of the jurisdiction represent a success in the number, quality, and financial condition of the Order unparalleled in the history of the institution. The official visit of the head of the Order in the United States will form a portion of the proceedings of to-day's session, and in the evening the complimentary reception will be given him at the National Guards' Hall, at which, in addition, other distinguished members of the Order from New York, New Jersey, and Tennessee will be present.

FINAL MEETING.—The Horticultural Society held its stated meeting last night, the final one in the old Hall. Their new Hall will be completed on next Saturday, and the Grand Fair will open on the following Wednesday, for a period of ten days. A base-ball match will be played in its behalf, and other acceptable entertainments will follow. The new hall will be splendidly decorated, and, among other novelties, will be a perspective painting for the back of the stage, by Russell Smith, representing tropical foliage at the head-waters of the Amazon.

At the meeting last night a communication was received from Alfred Cope, Esq., appropriating $1000 to the Library Fund of the Society.

Specimens of sugar-beet seed were deposited by Mr. J. V. Merrick, with printed directions for their cultivation.

Specimens of improved strawberry-boxes were also submitted, and their merits commented on, when the meeting adjourned.

ALLEGED FRAUDS.—Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, a man named Thomas Reynolds was before United States Commissioner Phillips, charged with illegally distilling whisky. Reynolds is a retail dealer, and has a rectifying establishment, but could not show any rectifying book. The Commissioner held Reynolds in $1500 bail for a further hearing.

A. B. Sloanaker, late Collector of the First District, was before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday afternoon, charged with conspiring to defraud a man named Lancaster, keeper of a distillery, out of a sum of money. Sloanaker acted as a pseudo counsel for Lancaster, in certain charges made against him, and charged a fee of two hundred dollars for the same. He was held to bail by the Commissioner for a further hearing on Thursday next.

WATER PIPE.—The Chief Engineer of the Water Department has been directed by ordinance to lay water pipe in the following named streets, on which improvements are to be made:—On Wellington street, from Richmond to Cedar street; on Emmet street, from the present terminus of pike to Borden street; on Ogden street, from Twentieth street to Corinthian avenue; on Aramingo street, from Gaul to Cedar streets, and on Gaul street, from Cumberland to Norris street; on Almond street, from Dauphin to Susquehanna avenue; on Sixteenth street, from Master street to Columbia avenue; on Eighth street, from Dauphin street to Germantown road; on Eadline street, between Thirty-ninth and Union streets, and on Thirty-ninth street, from Haverford road to Eadline street.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—This new institution is advancing rapidly, and realized $1300 from a concert recently given in its aid. It is under the charge of the Sisters of St. Frances, and is located on Frankford road and Palmer street. It was opened in 1866, and cost $30,000. The building is of brick, 40 by 100 feet, and contains seventy beds. It is well ventilated, and contains all the requisites for the comfort and convenience of the sick. The support of the Hospital depends mainly on the St. Mary's Hospital Association, each member of which pays three dollars a year. Thirty patients are now in the hospital, also fifteen indrm men and women. The Sisters in charge give personal attention to the wants of the sick, and, as may be inferred, they are well attended to.

ADDITIONAL BANKRUPTCY REGISTRARS APPOINTED.—The following additional appointments have been made:—Harrison Maltzberger, Esq., Eighth District; William E. Doster, Esq., Eleventh District.

NEW JERSEY.

CAMDEN COURTS—COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Woodhull, Horner, Dotterer, and Lee.—Richard S. Jenkins, public prosecutor.

State vs. George Smith and Charles Parks, assault and battery. Smith, guilty; Parks, not guilty.

State vs. Able Bell, assault and battery. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Catharine Rogers, disorderly house. Verdict, guilty.

State vs. Maria Pointerer, disorderly house. Verdict, guilty.

The case of David Kelso, who is charged with killing William Kelley on the 5th of February last, in the township of Delaware, was taken up yesterday. Alden C. Scovel, Esq., counsel for the defendant. Mr. Jenkins opened the case on the part of the State, the examination of witnesses in whose behalf was then commenced.

John Divvers testified that he was packing up, preparing to move, and that the parties came there to help him.

Ellie Kelley, wife of deceased, testified that the parties were there; about half-past 12 o'clock at night the defendant and his wife were sitting on the step, and the deceased came up and entered into a conversation with them; he afterwards sat down on a chair in the room, and then got up and stood in the middle of the floor; witness was sitting in the corner of the room; Kelso's child, that was on his knee, commenced to cry; Kelso said, "The man that would offend his child he would knife him;" he took a knife out of his pocket, and put the child down on the floor; witness' husband said he was not offending him or his child; Kelso then made a dash at him with the knife, and the blade struck the buckle of his belt, glanced back, and cut Kelso's thumb; Kelso then gave the child to his wife, who wanted him to go home, but he said he wouldn't, and then stabbed deceased, and after he had done so deceased struck him and knocked him down; his head struck the wall, and my husband fell on him; defendant afterwards acknowledged, when asked what he had been doing, that "I did it, and here is the knife I did it with in my hand;" deceased didn't speak after he fell.

Cross-examined—My husband was a strong, powerful man; we had all been drinking, except deceased.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

—The case of Bradley, charged with killing Markey, created considerable interest among the spectators, inside and outside the bar during the trial in Camden.

A Mr. Hanna gave some important testimony towards the acquittal of Bradley, who was afterwards found guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner was defended by two lawyers who rejoice in the names respectively of Hugg and Mulford. A witty member of the bar, sent up to one of the Judges of the Common Pleas during the trial, the following neat and somewhat spicy epigram:—

"The children of Israel wanted bread,
And the Lord sent them manna;
Hugg and Mulford a witness wished,
And the devil sent them Hanna."

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—Yesterday afternoon an old man attempted to commit suicide, by throwing himself in front of a locomotive, at Second street and Bridge avenue Watchman Frederick Tarr caught and took him to the Station House, where he was found to be insane. He gave the name of James Robertson, and requested that he should not be sent back to his regiment, the 85th British Infantry, from which he said he had deserted. He imagined Lord Palmerston was after him, and mistaking one of the police officers for him, became quite excited, and prayed to be put in the guard-house, and promised most faithfully to return to his regiment. He is about forty-five years of age, and is a stranger in Camden.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Thomas Turner, a "gig-top man" on one of the trains of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, met with a serious accident yesterday. When the train was approaching Hightstown, the telegraphic wire on the pole having fallen over to a great extent, caught the "gig-top," tore it from its place, and threw Turner to the ground. When picked up he was considered dangerously hurt, but at last accounts was doing well.

STEALING FLOWERS.—Pat. Manahan, aged twelve years, was arrested yesterday by Officer Johntry for stealing flowers and destroying the bushes in the garden of Joseph Witman, on Stevens street, above Third. Pat has been before his Honor several times before. He was fined $3.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. LANDER AT THE ACADEMY.—Mrs. General F. W. Lander appeared in her great *role* of "Elizabeth" last evening, at our grand Academy of Music, before an audience that was very large, fashionable, and *distingue*. The triumph of Mrs. Lander in her arduous part was complete, and she was awarded a great deal of applause. Her performance throughout was more forcible and more finished than those given by her at the Walnut Street Theatre recently, and every emotion evinced in the part was wrought up in magnificent style. The vast audience followed her closely and critically through every part of the play, and this distinguished American actress seemed to have fastened herself firmly upon the hearts of the Philadelphia public.

Mrs. Lander was ably supported by Miss Minnie Monk, Mrs. Marlowe, Mr. James H. Taylor, Mr. Lewis Baker, Mr. Titon, Mr. Jack, and others, and the entertainment was one of the most delightful we have attended for many years.

This evening *Elizabeth* will be played again, with the same excellent cast alluded to above.

BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE HOOD.—This gentleman is well and favorably known to the *habitues* of the Academy. He announces his annual benefit for Monday evening, June 3, at the American Academy of Music. On that occasion Mr. Theodore Habelmann will assume the *role* of "Fra Diavolo," in the opera of that name. The rest of the characters will be sustained by the members of the Richings English Opera Troupe. Tickets may be obtained at Trumpler's music store, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

GERMAN OPERA.—The fine troupe of German artistes now at the New Chesnut Street Theatre appeared last evening in *Faust*. The house was well filled with quite a brilliant audience, who were enthusiastic over the fine acting and excellent vocalism of Madame Frederici, Madame Johannsen, Hermanns, Himmer, and other favorites. This evening *La Dame Blanche*, a popular light opera of the *Martha* school, will be presented with a very strong cast. The success of the German troupe is already well-established.

On Monday evening, June 3, *Cendrillon* will be produced.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*Jeanie Deans* and *Pocahontas* are still attractive at this establishment. Miss Susan Denin is very pleasing in both pieces, and the plays are both put upon the stage in the very best style. Miss Denin is supported by Miss Annie Graham, Miss Effie Germon, Messrs. Walcot, Fawcett, Chapman, Chester, and other company favorites. No one should fail to see the beautiful play of *Jeanie Deans* or the side-splitting burlesque of *Pocahontas*. On Thursday (to-morrow) evening, Miss Lucille Western will appear in *East Lynne*.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—The new play called the *Bells of Shandon*, as produced by Mr. Dan Bryant, proves quite popular. The scenery is really beautiful, and Dan Bryant is capital as "O'Leary." The *Bells of Shandon* will be presented this evening.

On Friday night Mr. Bryant will take his farewell benefit, upon which occasion a splendid entertainment will be offered, and Mr. John Brougham will appear in something exceedingly neat.

HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST, opened at Concert Hall on Monday evening to a very large audience. Every one present was delighted with the mystic entertainment. This evening Mr. Hartz will cause a human head, severed from the body, to float about the room, speaking, laughing, talking, and smoking. This trick belongs especially to Hartz. The great hat trick will also be given, and the charming deception called the "Instantaneous Growth of Flowers" will also be presented, with many other new and beautiful scenes of magic. Mr. Hartz has consented to give matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, in order to accommodate his young friends the school children.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY offer an exceedingly attractive bill this evening. We find several funny burlesques, with lots of songs, dances, jokes, etc.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON will appear in *Rip Van Winkle* at the Walnut Street Theatre on Monday evening, June 3.

MR. G. L. FOX, the popular pantomimist, is to appear at the Arch Street Theatre on next Monday week, when he will produce his new pantomime called *Little Boy Blue*. He will be assisted by his diminutive brother "Charley."

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will return to this country next October, when she will undertake to give one hundred and sixty representations—fifteen of which will be given in Havana.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY, sister of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, has consented to play the part of "Falstaff," in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, at Brooklyn, shortly. Mrs. Conway has of late years grown quite *embonpoint*, and we doubt not can play the part acceptably.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'38 | MOON RISES....10'39
SUN SETS....7'16 | HIGH WATER....4'04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON, WASH. BUTCHER, JOHN SPARHAWK, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	May 4
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	May 4
Bosphorus	Liverpool	Philada.	May 4
Col Boston	Liverpool	New York	May 8
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 9
Europe	Havre	New York	May 10
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	May 10
Etna	Liverpool	New York	May 11
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	May 11
Bellona	London	New York	May 11
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	May 14
Hermann	Southampton	New York	May 15
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Germania	Southampton	New York	May 15
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	May 15
Arago	Havre	New York	May 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 16
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New York	May 18
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 18

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Manchester	New York	Liverpool	May 22
China	Boston	Liverpool	May 22
New York	New York	Bremen	May 24
England	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Atalanta	New York	London	May 25
Col Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 25
Guiding Star	New York	Havre	May 25
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	May 25
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	May 25
Great Eastern	New York	Brest	May 28
Java	New York	Liverpool	May 29
Etna	New York	Liverpool	May 29
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Europe	New York	Havre	June 1
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 1
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	June 5
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Nevada	New York	San Juan	May 20
S. America	New York	Brazil	May 22
J. W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	May —
Columbia	New York	Havana	May 23
Tonawanda	Philada.	Savannah	May 23
H. Hudson	Philada.	Havana	June 1
Star of the Union	Philada.	New Orleans	June 1
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	June 1
Ocean Queen	New York	Aspinwall	June 1
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Greytown	June 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Barque S. Sheppard, Evans, Cienfuegos. G. C. Carson & Co.
Brig Echo, Corrie, Londonderry, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig John Welsh, Jr., Fifield, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr J. B. Austin, Davis, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Little Rock, Hickman, Washington, Rothermel & Small.
Schr Belle, Howes, Providence, J. C. Scott & Sons.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington, Del., Captain.
Str J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 72 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. N. Kline and child, Mrs. C. H. Serger, J. Hanham, W. H. Waley, H. Buge. May 19, 10 P. M., 16 miles SE. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship Juniata, bound S.; 20th, 4'30 P. M., 15 miles S.SE. from Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Wyoming bound S.; same day, 6'30 A. M., 13 miles E.NE. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Pioneer, bound S.; off Fenwick's Island passed a barque, brig, bound to Philadelphia; off Buoy on the Middle passed brig O. C. Clary, at anchor; at anchor off Bombay Hook, ship Goshawk, and barque Mary Rideout.

Schr E. A. Conant, Foss, 10 days from Calais, with pickets, etc., to W. A. Levering.

Schr S. H. Reed, Benson, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr Gen. Grant, Shropshire, from Norfolk, with mdse. to J. B. Heyl & Co.

Schr G. J. Weaver, Fowler, 1 day from Milford, with lumber to James Barratt.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Mail, Merrill, from Wilmington, Del.

Schr Louisa, Frazer, from Somerset.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Hudson, Carr, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Lockout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Melita, Sumner, hence, via Norfolk, at Queenstown 20th inst., and proceeded for Liverpool.

Barque Monitor, from Cuba for Philadelphia, was spoken 17th inst., off Hatteras—perhaps the Monica, Mitchell, from Trinidad.

Brig Cambridge, Smith, hence, at St. John, N. B., 15th inst.

Brig Keystone, Barter, for Philadelphia, remained at Sagua 9th inst.

Brig Ellen Bernard, Burgess, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig George S. Berry, Bradley, hence, at Key West 4th inst.

Brig Izzie H. Kimball, Langley, hence, remained at Sagua 9th inst.

Schr T. G. Conner, Baker, hence for Barbados, was spoken 5th inst.—no lat., etc.

Schr C. L. Vandervoort, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. S. and L. C. Adams, Adams, hence, remained at Sagua 9th inst.

Schr Ada Ryerson, hence, at Portland 20th inst.

Schr E. J. Heray, Meredith; M. Reinhart, Jones; and I. Baker, Sears, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Schr Eliza France, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 20th inst.

Schr A. R. Hickman, hence, at Richmond 18th inst.

Schr E. T. Allen, Corson; Sea Queen, Smith; and D. V. Stricker, Vangilder, hence, at Portland 8th inst.

Schrs Ripping Wave, Gross, and Hattie, Carter, hence, at Salem 18th inst.

Schrs J. W. Rumsey, Cranmer, and Ada Ames, Manson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Charleston 17th instant.

Schr A. Lincoln, Bentley, from Fall River for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 18th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 18th inst.

Schrs Mill Creek, Smith, and George and Albert, McDonald, from Bangor for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 18th inst.

Steamer W. C. Pierpont, Shropshire, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

A screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Long Shoal, Pamlico Sound, North Carolina, to take the place of the lightvessel now stationed there, and will be lighted for the first time on the evening of the 31st inst. The lighthouse stands in nine and a half feet depth of water, mean tide, distant two and a quarter miles N.W. ½ W. from the lightvessel. It is placed on the highest part of the shoal, the water gradually deepening all around it. The iron work of the foundation is painted red; the superstructure is painted white. The illuminating apparatus is a Fresnel lens of the fourth order, and should be seen in clear weather a distance of ten miles. The focal plane is elevated thirty-five feet above mean tides.

Notice is hereby given that a trumpet, blown by a caloric engine, has been established at Point Judith Light Station, and that on and after June 1, 1867, it will be in operation in foggy weather. The apparatus is arranged to give a blast of four seconds' duration, at intervals of twenty-four seconds.

By order. W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MRS. LANDER.
CHOICE FRONT SEATS
IN
PARQUEITE CIRCLE AND BALCONY,
To be had at the BOOK STAND,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL. 5 20 6t

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
IMMENSE SUCCESS!
THE ACADEMY CROWDED!
GREAT ENTHUSIASM!
A PERFECT OVATION TO NATIVE TALENT.
A GREAT REVIVAL OF THE LEGITIMATE DRAMA.
STANDING ROOM ONLY ON THE OPENING NIGHT.
MRS. F. W. LANDER,
FORMERLY MISS JEAN DAVENPORT,
pronounced by the press and the public to be the most finished and accomplished artiste on the American stage, in her great classic and historic *role* of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
TO-NIGHT (Wednesday), May 22,
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
At 2 o'clock.
No performance on Saturday night.
To avoid the crowd at the doors, secure your seats during the day.
The Box sheet now open at Trumpler's Music Store, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, also at the Academy of Music, from 9 to 4 o'clock. Seats may be secured in advance at either place for any one of the performances, and also at the Box Office in the evening.
Admission to the Parquette, Parquette Circle, and Balcony, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for Reserved Seats.
Family Circle, Fifty Cents.
Amphitheatre, Twenty-five Cents.
Proscenium Boxes, $10.
Doors open at quarter past 7.
Overture at precisely 8 o'clock.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
MR. HOOD'S BENEFIT.
MONDAY EVENING, June 3,
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA,
Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS as ZERLINA,
Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN as FRA DIAVOLO,
(His first appearance in English Opera.)
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL as BEPPO,
Mr. E. SEGUIN as LORD ALLCASH.
[5 22tf
Reserved Seats.....One Dollar
Family Circle.....50 cents
Amphitheatre.....25 cents
To be obtained at the Academy of Music to-day.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
THIRD NIGHT OF THE
GRAND GERMAN OPERA TROUPE,
embracing the GREATEST NUMBER OF SOLO ARTISTS, and the
MOST COMPLETE ORGANIZATION
before the public.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING
Boildieu's favorite Opera, in three acts,
LA DAME BLANCHE.

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1867.

The Progress of Republicanism at the South.

DESPITE the affair at Mobile, which was evidently a preconcerted disturbance on the part of the Rebels, Judge Kelley is succeeding admirably in his Southern tour. His meeting at Montgomery was largely attended both by whites and blacks, among the audience being Governor Patton and many other distinguished gentlemen, and was marked by displays of good feeling on all sides. The Judge's speech was devoted mainly to encouraging the Southern people to develop the splendid resources of their portion of the country, and to conform their society and laws to the vast changes produced by the war.

There is no truth in the reckless charge made by Northern Copperheads, that Judge Kelley's speeches have been vindictive, insulting, and justly provocative of violence. On the contrary, they have been eminently wise and moderate—just such speeches as all classes at the South will be profited by listening to.

Senator Wilson is also meeting with great success wherever he speaks. Immense crowds assemble to listen to him, and his speeches are well received. At some places speakers on the other side have attempted to break the force of his arguments by their replies, but with poor success. An amusing instance of this occurred at Montgomery, where a Rebel General and lawyer, by the name of Clanton, replied to Mr. Wilson. Apparently nonplussed by the upturned sea of black faces before him, General Clanton boldly struck out on the Abolition track. He recounted many personal services rendered to black people individually in the old slave times, as showing his friendship for them, and astounded his hearers by the assertion that he had been for many years an advocate of emancipation. He charged the introduction of slaves into America to the Yankees, who had sold them out when they were no longer profitable, and invested the proceeds in factories—"putting the negro into their pockets, and then turning Abolitionists." He then went on to assert that he fought in the war not for slavery, but to free the negro; that Lincoln offered to take the South back into the Union, and allow the retention of slavery, but that the South preferred war and emancipation, and hence the negroes were free.

Mr. Wilson briefly replied, when Clanton attempted to speak again, but gave way to one Judge Felder, who exposed Mr. Clanton's professions of love for the negroes in a most amusing manner. He said:—

"That he had fought all through the war on General Clanton's side, but it was news to him that the General was fighting to free the negroes. He knew very well that he (Felder) fought to keep them in slavery; that if he had had his way, they would have been slaves still. He would not insult their common sense with the assertion that he had been an abolitionist. Every one of his old slaves—and they were all with him yet—would know he was lying if he said such a thing to them. General Clanton and General Wilson might settle between them which was the better abolitionist; he knew that he himself had been a pro-slavery man. He did not deny it. Had he wished to free his negroes, he need not have fought four years to do it. He could have gone to the Court House and have done it in two minutes and a half by the watch. But he had fought for slavery. He had been whipped. He had made the best fight he could to keep his negroes slaves, but the Yankees had whipped him and freed them. He had sinned against the Government in the interest of slavery, and he wanted to be forgiven. Congress had prescribed the terms of peace, and he wanted to accept those terms. Congress had given the negro the ballot for his protection, and he was glad to see him have it, and he wanted him to use it aright—to use it in defense of his personal liberty—in behalf of the principles and the party which had secured it to him, and through which he would have the peace of the country secured and prosperity returned to all our people."

At the close of Judge Felder's telling speech, the audience with great unanimity voted to sustain the Union Republican ticket.

As an evidence of the effect of Senator Wilson's speeches, we have the testimony of ex-Provisional Governor Perry, of South Carolina, who, in another of his frantic letters, complains that he is "building up a strong and powerful radical party in all the Southern States." Such instances as that of Judge Felder show, too, that the Republican organization is receiving accessions from all quarters. Sensible men who fought foremost on the Rebel side, but who now see that the question is finally settled, and "accept the situation," will many of them join the Republican organization, as the great, progressive, dominant party of the country. Southern politicians have no more fancy for being in a minority than other people have; and the very fact that the Republican organization starts off with the sympathies and support of nearly one-half of all the Southern people, is going to tell tremendously with those who like to be on the winning side. Besides, every Southern man, Rebel though he may have been, who honestly gives up the slavery question as forever settled, and who looks upon the rule of equal rights as fully established for the future, must as naturally gravitate to the Republican party, as the "good old Rebels," who still swear by the defunct Confederacy, and look for the resurrection of slavery, or at least for the perpetuation of its adjuncts of caste and prejudice, must naturally fall into the ranks of the Democracy. The Democratic party, if it have any public position at all, occupies that of *resistance* to the great revolution which has come to pass as the result of the triumph of the North in the late war. It would turn back the swelling tide of progress and enfranchisement into the old channels of inequality and privilege. Every Southerner who is still a Rebel and pro-slavery man at heart, belongs with that party; but every Southerner, no matter what his former position, who has discarded all such nonsense, and believes in the perpetuity of free principles for the future, belongs with the Republicans. We shall, therefore, and not only the colored citizens as a body supporting the Republican party at the South, but thousands of the shrewdest and most farseeing of the whites, including many who were prominent in the Rebellion, and were once pro-slavery men. They see that the Rebellion and slavery and State sovereignty are things of the past, settled by the mighty contest through which the nation has fought its way. They give up the dead issue, and turn to the opening future. All this class of men must act with the Republicans, because to go with the Democracy is simply to engage in a reactionary struggle for what they justly regard as a "lost cause."

The Southern outlook for the Republicans is therefore most promising. The field is inviting. It should be tilled by wise husbandmen, for it promises a golden harvest. And in this view, the recent appeal of the Republican National Committee should meet with a prompt and generous response from all who have the best interests of the South at heart.

Who Has Paid Dickens?

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS have advertised a number of letters from Mr. Charles Dickens, in which that eminent author states that the receipt of £200 from them is "unprecedented," and states that he has never received any money for his works from any American publisher, except for the advance-sheets of his last three novels, which were paid for by Harper & Brothers. Since the appearance of this letter several other communications have appeared. One from Mr. Henry C. Lea, of the firm of Carey, Lea & Blanchard, in which he gives the details of prices paid to Mr. Dickens by that house as early as 1836. These figures are all vouched for by him as correct. At the same time, we notice in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a card from Mr. Sampson Low, of London, Agent for the Harpers. His statement is explicit, and places Mr. Dickens in a light anything but favorable to his veracity. The card explains itself:—

"*To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette:*—

"SIR:—Most unwilling as I am to intrude upon your space, or to obtrude myself before your readers, I cannot refrain from remarking upon the paragraph in this day's journal, based upon the absence of an international copyright law between this country and the United States, and referring to a letter published in the American papers, as from Mr. Dickens to an American publishing house, abounding in expressions of peculiar gratification at the display of their honorable dealing as publishers in remitting to him the sum of two hundred pounds as part profits of their edition of his works, at the same time implying that such payment is so extraordinary as to be looked upon as an isolated act of honesty on the part of American publishers. Now, having myself, as the agent of Messrs. Harper & Brothers, paid to Mr. Charles Dickens many thousands of pounds for and on account of his works, when no other publishing house had paid anything, I do not think such payments should be wholly overlooked in the exuberance which he feels at being put into the possession of this additional honorarium from American publishers. Messrs. Harper do not seek from Mr. Dickens any such acknowledgment to be used by them as a public advertisement, but they have a right to claim from Mr. Dickens exemption from the only inference to be drawn from the communication, that his claims upon them have hitherto been disregarded.

"Yours obediently, SAMPSON LOW.

"59 Ludgate Hill, May 7, 1867."

So it appears that Ticknor & Fields are not the only American publishers who have remitted money to Mr. Dickens for his works.

FAILURE OF FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO.—The rumor which came to us yesterday of the failure of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., the Rebel bankers of England, has caused but little sorrow in the North; for that those who had so industriously aided the Rebellion and strove to overthrow our Government by means of their wealth, should now suffer, as the deluded South is suffering, is but a just retribution. Our only hope is that no loyal men are involved in the ruin; but if any have put their patronage into the hands of such a firm, we doubt whether our sympathy is not wasted. With the English Blakeley Gun Company, Frazer, Trenhom & Co. can now mingle their tears. Both have been pushed over the precipice by misplaced confidence in the ability of Jeff. Davis and his coadjutors to destroy the Union. When a certain Nassau house follows their example, Nemesis will be satisfied.

THE resignation of Mr. Chandler has made vacant the Assistant Secretaryship of the Treasury, and it is rumored that Hon. C. Fessenden, of Maine, late member of Congress, will be tendered the position.

DAVIS has started for Canada, having received no attention of a public character in New York. It is rumored he will remain with his children during the summer months.

J. HUBLEY ASHTON, Esq., has been appointed one of the Registrars in Bankruptcy for Philadelphia. The despatch does not state to what district he has been assigned.

GEORGE BANCROFT has accepted the mission to Prussia, and will sail for Berlin immediately.

Mrs. Lander as "Elizabeth."

The short engagement commenced at the Academy of Music last night by Mrs. General Lander, in which she personates the character of the "Virgin Queen," promises, by its suspicious commencement, to be as brilliant as the warmest admirers of the lady could desire. A crowded house and excellent support lent their aid to call forth the highest genius of the talented *artiste*, and in the rendition she surpassed herself.

Mrs. Lander has many claims to the good-will and kindly sympathy of the American public beside her talent, which is of the highest order. The loyal heart of the North has not forgotten the circumstances which made Miss Jean Davenport change her name. The record of her sufferings for the cause of the Union is too recent to be forgotten. Her ceaseless devotion to the sick and wounded, her liberality, which ruined her handsome fortune, the death of her brave husband, and her acting as nurse, sister, and mother to hundreds of our wounded and dying soldiers, are sufficient to claim at our hands the most hearty welcome.

But Mrs. Lander does not need to rest her claims to admiration on her patriotic deeds. It is the possession of talent of the most elevated kind which draws to see her the thousands who nightly listen to her voice. No one denies to her great ability as an actress. We take it that it is universally conceded that her "Elizabeth" is one of the finest, if not the finest, pieces of female acting that the American public has had an opportunity to witness. The character is one most difficult to accurately portray. Abounding as it does in the exhibition of opposite passions, the performer runs the danger of exceeding the limits of nature, and making what was a real character appear a monstrous combination of contradictions. It requires one who can fully enter into the spirit of the part, and catch the inspiration of the pride, arrogance, and *hauteur* of the queen, as well as the tender sensibilities of the woman. This Mrs. Lander has successfully attempted. In her the love for "Essex," and the pride which let him die when she could save him by a word, do not appear impossible action nor even unnatural. Mrs. Lander has supplied us with the best commentary and key to history within our reach; and after witnessing her performance; we can understand more of the spirit of the Elizabethan era than by consulting Hume, wading through Lingard, or studying Froude. She is an actress in the highest sense of the word, and when we say that she has carefully studied all the surroundings of the age to which she carries us back, and conformed in all parts to its costumes, we complete our just eulogy of her play of "Elizabeth."

We notice a number of minor errors in the historical truth of the subordinate characters, but her transcendant personation overshadows all else, and places the play among the most instructive as well as interesting on the American stage.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators.

B. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION will assemble in this city May 28, 1867.

Arrangements have been made with all the principal Railroads to carry delegates at half fare.

It is expected that a large number of delegates, from all parts of the State, will be present.

The Convention will hold its sessions in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROAD and ARCH Streets, commencing on TUESDAY MORNING, May 28, at 10 o'clock.

In the evening, by invitation of the Committee, the delegates will attend the Anniversary of the American Sunday School Union, to be held in the American Academy of Music

WILLIAM GETTY,
A. MARTIN,
HENRY C. POLLOCK, } Committee.
GEORGE COOKMAN,

P. S.—The public are cordially invited to attend the meetings of this Convention. 5 22 4t

☞ ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The services connected with the Forty-third Anniversary of The American Sunday School Union, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 28, at a quarter to 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission may be had, gratuitously, on application at the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street, on MONDAY next, at 9½ A. M. 5 22 5t

☞ REV. FIELDER ISRAEL, OF WILmington, Del., will deliver a Religious Lecture at UNITARIAN CHURCH, Germantown, THURSDAY EVENING, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock. 5 22 2t*

☞ UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes are offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
5 16 1m SECRETARY.

☞ REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.
GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, } Secretaries.
J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, }
5 20 31t

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1867.

Applications for the unallotted shares in the increase of the Capital Stock of this Bank are now being received and the stock delivered.

5 8 1f JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the CLARION RIVER AND SPRING CREEK OIL COMPANY, will be held at No. 24 North FRONT Street, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock M. 5 15 11t*

☞ APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Managers of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, for renewal of certificate of one share of stock, No. 1662, standing in the name of M. F. DALLETT, the same having been lost or mislaid. 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.

OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1867.

The INTEREST IN GOLD, on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, DUE JUNE 1, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons therefor, on and after that date, at the Banking House of

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, New York.

(Signed) WILLIAM J. PALMER,
5 21 tothal1st Treasurer.

☞ THE OFFICE OF

The Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

"Inman Line,"

Has been removed from No. 111 WALNUT Street, to

NO. 411 CHESNUT STREET.

5 3 2mrp JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 20, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

☞ THE PENNSYLVANIA BRANCH OF the AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S UNION COMMISSION appeals to the public for aid in support of its work of Educating the Freedmen. It has sixty-three teachers in the field, who are supported entirely by voluntary contributions, at a cost of over Four Thousand Dollars a month. Unless the friends of the work give liberal aid, many of the schools must be closed for want of means of support. The Managers think the schools ought to be kept open until the Southern States are prepared to take charge of and sustain them, and they do not feel justified in closing any of them without making known to the public their need, and appealing for aid.

Contributions may be sent to the rooms of the Commission, No. 711 SANSOM Street, or to

E. W. CLARK, Treasurer,
5 16 6t No. 35 S. THIRD Street.

☞ SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of MEIGS OIL COMPANY, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 31, at 8 o'clock, at No. 1625 MARKET Street.

5 18 sw4t* N. M. FERNALD, Secretary.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5 fmw 3

☞ NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."
PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

4 23 4p

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wfm 6m

☞ STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada

☞ THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 2 3m UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [4 6 fmw4p

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HORACE FRITZ, Administrator of the estate of SAMUEL McILREE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, June 3, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 413 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS J. WORRELL,
5 22 wfm3t Auditor.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 t7 3ip

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
5 3 1m4p] E. W. CLARKE & CO.

WM. H. HORSTMAN & SONS
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,

ZEPHYR WORSTED,
NOTIONS, AND
SMALL WARES

Also, opened lately,

A HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

And have now in Stock a full line of their OWN IMPORTATION of COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, and all other articles belonging to this branch.

Special inducements offered in prices. [4 1 mwf5p2m

NEW SPRING STYLES

Philadelphia Wall Papers!!

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.

[3 19 3mrp

RENAN, AUTHOR OF THE "LIFE OF Christ"—His Portrait and Character; Hon. E. C. Scranton; Miss Mo[illegible]ack, author of "Joseph II and his Court;" Ma[illegible]me Pfeiffer, author of "Fanchon, the Cricket;" Theory of Man's Organization; Shakespeare's Supernatural Characters; How to Talk to Ladies; Plain Words with Big Boys; Aboriginal Legends of America; The Gospel among Animals, by Rev. Dr. Osgood; Health at Home; Whom to Elect; Our Next President; Our National Military System—The Navy; Pope's Essay on Man; in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, for June—DOUBLE NUMBER. A New Volume begins with July. $3 a year; single numbers, 30 cents. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 BROADWAY, N. Y., or J. L. CAPEN, No. 722 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 5 22 2t

No. 111
NORTH FOURTH STREET.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY,
No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET
The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20.

[5 10 mwf4p
MARY E. HOUPT. MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1237 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour.

Agents wanted. 5 13 1m4p

FOUND, LAST WEEK—GOLD-BEARING U. S. Coupons. Owner will please address "U. S Coupons, Evening Telegraph." 5 20 3t4p

DR. WISHART.

WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?

DYSPEPSIA HAS THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS:

1st. *A constant pain or uneasiness in the pit of the Stomach*—Which is caused by a permanent contraction of the stomach upon the undigested food. It generally begins immediately or a short time after eating; is often very severe and obstinate.

2d. *Flatulence and Acidity.*—These symptoms arise from the indigestion of food, which ferments instead of digesting.

3d. *Costiveness and Loss of Appetite.*—These symptoms are the effects of the unnatural condition of food in the stomach, and the want of a pure bile and gastric juice. The stomach is often painfully distended by wind; the appetite is sometimes voracious.

4th. *Gloom and Depression of Spirits.*—This state unfits many for the enjoyment of life, and is caused by the impure blood furnished by imperfect digestion. In this stage of the disease many persons commit suicide. There is a constant foreboding of evil, and an indifference and positive inability to perform the offices of life.

5th. *Diarrhœa.*—After being at first costive, the sufferer is afflicted with diarrhœa, which is owing to a diseased condition of the bowels, produced by the undigested food, which is evacuated in the same condition as when eaten, and of course gives no strength to the system.

6th. *Pains in all Parts of the System.*—Arise from the action of impure blood upon the nerves. They are felt chiefly in the head, sides, and breast, and in the extremities. In many cases there is an uneasiness in the throat, with a sense of choking or suffocation; the mouth is often clammy, with a bad taste and a furred tongue.

7th. *Consumptive Symptoms and Palpitation of the Heart.*—Many persons pronounced as having these diseases have, in fact, nothing but Dyspepsia, the lung and heart disease being only symptoms.

8th. *Cough.*—This is a very frequent symptom of Dyspepsia, and leads very often into confirmed consumption.

9th. *Want of Sleep.*—A very distressing symptom, resulting from mental derangements.

10th. *Symptoms of External Relation.*—The patient is affected painfully by cold and heat, which is owing to unnatural dryness of skin, and the skin is often affected by eruptions and tetters. The gloomy dyspeptic avoids society as much as possible.

11th. *Vomiting.*—A frequent and distressing symptom. It relieves the pain, but emaciates and wears out the patient.

12th. *Dizziness, dimness of vision, headache, and staggering in walking.*—These are very alarming symptoms, which are speedily removed by our medicines; but if neglected are quickly followed by numbness and sudden death.

13th. It is impossible for us to give all the symptoms of Dyspepsia in so small a space, but the above are considered sufficient, if we add that the patient loses his memory and regard to surrounding objects, and frequently becomes morose and sour in disposition. We should say, however, that pains in the joints and stiffness of the limbs, which go by the name of rheumatism and neuralgia, are produced by Dyspepsia. Also, a hardness of the muscles of the abdomen, which becomes contracted and hard; and in some cases the belly sinks, instead of being gently prominent.

N. B.—Perhaps we have not said enough of that strongest symptom of Dyspepsia, melancholy. We have examined hundreds of cases of Dyspepsia, who were so much affected in their minds that they constantly forbode loss of their reason, which unfitted them for business of any kind, and many of them have been patients of the Insane Asylum, who are now permanently cured by our medicine.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent yearly, and hundreds of thousands of the best men and women of America linger in pain and die, and fill a premature grave, with that awful disease, Dyspepsia. They try this physician and that physician, but alas! alas! no relief, no cure; and the next we hear of them they have gone "to that bourne from whence no traveller returns."

Out of the thousands of cases of Dyspepsia that have used Dr. Wishart's Great American Dyspepsia Pills and Pine Tree Tar Cordial, not one of them has failed of a perfect cure. We warrant a perfect cure in every case, no matter if it be twenty years' standing. Sold by all druggists everywhere, and at Dr. Wishart's Office, No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. All examinations and consultations free of charge. Send for a circular. Price of Pills, One Dollar per box. Sent by mail, free of charge, receipt of money.

L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D.

Office and Store No. 10 N. Second street, Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. of America.

If you are not sick, send this circular to your friend that is sick, and God will bless you.

DR. L. Q. C. WISHART'S

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

A GREAT REMEDY FOR THE CURE OF THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

PINE TREE TAR CORDIAL.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safe and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure.

CAUTION.

Whereas, Base and designing men, regardless of the lives of the sick, and with a view solely to their own pockets, are making and vending a spurious article worse than useless—representing it as my Pine Tree Cordial, copying, in some cases, my labels and bottles, with slight variation to protect them from the law, the subscriber has been induced as a protection to the public, to punish a fac-simile of his bottles as last patented by the United States Government; and hereby cautions all persons who value their health and life against purchasing any of the many preparations offered for sale as Tar Cordial, unless my name and a Pine Tree is blown on the bottle; all others being a wicked imposition to deceive the suffering and fleece them of their money, regardless of consequences.

The genuine Pine Tree Tar Cordial is made by a process and of ingredients known only to myself, which secret has never been divulged; and any and all persons claiming to make my Pine Tree Tar Cordial are but vile impostors.

L. Q. C. WISH[illegible]
No. 10 North Second street, [illegible]
P[illegible]

Sold by Druggists everywhere

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

EIGHTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE DIOCESAN CONVENTION—THE PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND THIS MORNING.

The Eighty-third Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this Diocese assembled in St. Andrew's Church yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

In the absence of the Right Rev. William B. Stevens, D.D., Bishop of the Diocese, on motion of Mr. William Welsh, the Rev. M. De Wolfe Howe, D.D., was elected presiding officer. In making this nomination, Mr. Welsh read the following letter from the Bishop, dated April 26:—

"It is my earnest hope that I may reach Philadelphia in time to participate in the Holy Communion on Wednesday, for it would be very pleasing to meet my brethren of the clergy and laity after my long absence, around the table of our common Lord.

"The thoughts of meeting you and the other dear brethren again so soon fills me with peculiar pleasure, and I pray God that I may return to you laden with the blessings of the gospel of Christ.

"I have now written and preached four sermons within the last three weeks, and find that I bear the strain and labor very well; everything, therefore, is hopeful for the future.

"I remain, very truly, yours,

"WILLIAM BACON STEVENS."

The Rev. John A. Childs and James C. Booth, Esq., were elected Secretary and Assistant Secretary, by acclamation.

The report of the Standing Committee for 1866 was then read. It had particular reference to the many changes in the ministry during the year, and to the affairs of the different churches of the Diocese. The correspondence between the Bishop and the Committee was also submitted as a portion of the report.

So much of the report as related to the claims of the Diocese of Pittsburg was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Judge Strqud, George M. Wharton, James M. Aertsen, Judge Hays, and John D. Taylor.

That portion which related to the alteration of the canons was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of the Revs. Dr. Watson, H. S. Spackman, R. W. Morris, Dr. Hare, and Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and J. Glancy Jones.

The following subjects were then announced as the unfinished business which had been referred to Committees at the last session:—

"Organizing the Services of Christian Women;" "Best Mode of Working a Parish;" "Extending Sessions of Convention;" "Division of Diocese;" "Plan of Publishing a Journal;" "Custody of Books and Papers;" "Examination of Candidates;" "Parochial History."

Mr. John Welsh who had been the Treasurer of the Episcopal Fund for twenty-three years, offered his resignation. The resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks tendered Mr. Welsh, on motion of Rev. Dr. Newton.

Mr. Thomas H. Montgomery was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Convention then resolved to hold two daily sessions—from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.—excepting on Wednesday (to-day), when they agreed to assemble at 10 o'clock in the morning, to listen to a sermon by the Rev. Robert J. Parvin, and at 8 in the evening, to participate in a special missionary service.

The Convention then adjourned.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

At half-past nine o'clock this morning, a prayer meeting was held by the members of the Convention at the lecture room of the church. At 10 o'clock, an adjournment was made to the audience room, when Rev. Robert J. Parvin, of Chelton Hills, delivered the annual sermon.

The preliminary exercises were conducted by the Rev. John Bolton, of West Chester, and the Rev. R. C. Russell, of Marietta. The lessons were taken from the 7th chapter of 2d Samuel and the 6th chapter of Acts. The 52d Psalm and the 98th hymn were sung, the former commencing with the words:—

"To bless Thy chosen race,
In mercy, Lord, incline;
And cause the brightness of Thy face
On all Thy saints to shine."

And the latter, with the following:—

"Go, preach my Gospel, saith the Lord,
Bid the wide earth my grace receive;
Explain to them my sacred Word,
Bid them believe, obey, and live."

SERMON BY THE REV. ROBERT J. PARVIN.

Mr. Parvin then took for his text the passage from Jeremiah xxii, 14, reading as follows:—"O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord;" and that from Romans x, 14, as follows:—"How shall they hear without a preacher?"

Mr. Parvin then said:—Whether by the mouth of prophet or apostle, we have here the voice of God for instruction. The voice of God by the mouth of the prophet seems to be an earnest call to the busy inhabitants of earth to let not earthly cares and earthly pleasures have dominion over them. As Matthew Henry has it:—"It is a call to men that mind earthly thing, that are swallowed up in those things, and are inordinate in their pursuit of them; such have need to be called upon again and again, and a third time, to hear the Word of the Lord."

And the voice of God by the mouth of the Apostle seems to be the plaint of the Church of Christ in her apparent weakness and insufficiency for the great work, devolved so responsibly upon her, of making known "the word of the Lord." The Church of Christ in the world, and yet, in a most important sense, not of the world, seems to recognize the great work given her to do, the great purpose for which she is appointed on the earth, to be that of sounding forth, over and over again, "line upon line, and precept upon precept," the word of the Lord.

But the inhabitants of earth are many, and they are engrossed with earthly pursuits. They are scattered abroad "upon all the face of the earth," whilst we, spokesmen of the Lord, the ambassadors of Christ in His Church on earth, are but few in number, and cannot speak loud enough, nor travel fast enough to meet the necessities of the case. Men are perishing "for lack of knowledge," and men must continue to perish without knowledge, unless the ordained instrumentalities for imparting knowledge of the Lord be increased a thousand fold. Hence, when the Prophet gives his repeated call to the sons of men, "O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord," the apostle, who appreciates the great need and who feels the great responsibility in the case to be resting, under Christ, upon himself and his associates and their followers, may well send back the response, or send upward and outward the cry, "How shall they hear without a preacher?"

In this our day the great world-need exists as really and as pressingly as in the day of either prophet or apostle; and upon the Church of to-day rests the duty of meeting this existing need. It will not do for us supinely to rest in the faith that Christ's Church having been established, "the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is for us, as a part of this Church of Christ, and mindful of the purpose for which the Church has been established, earnestly to inquire, "Lord, Lord, what will Thou have us to do?" in order that most speedily all of earth's inhabitants may "hear the word of the Lord."

We may be confident as to the all sufficient grace of our Divine Master, the Great Head of the Church, and may feel assured that "He shall see of the travail of His soul, and shall be satisfied" that, of a truth, "all nations shall serve Him." But yet, in view of the ten or twelve hundred millions of our race now on the earth, and of the immense proportion of them who never yet have heard the word of the Lord, and the utter insufficiency, not of preaching as means for the end desired, but of preachers of the gospel, we cannot but take up the plaintive cry of the Apostle, and ask, "How shall they hear without a preacher?" This question, thus asked, should move us to faithful examinations and earnest considerations as to our responsibility and our duty in regard to the world's need of preachers and the Church's supply of them.

Brethren of the Clergy and of the Laity of our Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, in Convention assembled:—Had I been left entirely to my own selection of a theme when appointed to preach to you to-day, I could not, I think, have found one more important or more timely than this which I have already indicated. It will not be improper, however, for me to say that the authority appointing me to stand in this pulpit to-day indicated also the subject to be presented. Our esteemed Bishop feels, as all our Bishops throughout the Church feel, that the great want of the Church is, so far as human agency is concerned, more men of God, in the spirit and power of the Lord, to go forth everywhere and preach the word. I would, indeed, that another and an abler one had been appointed in my stead. I have no desire to preach to my brethren in the ministry, and surely no claims of an intelligence or a devotion superior to yours, out of the treasures of which to enrich you. But you will bear with me whilst, in endeavoring to meet my duty of the morning, I seek also to deepen and to strengthen your sense of the world's greatest need, and the chief duty of the Church in view of it.

The most vital need of the earth is that its inhabitants should hear the word of the Lord, which comes to awaken men from their careless slumber and stupor, to set before them a way of escape, and to exhort them to flee from the wrath to come, and to lay hold on eternal life. In the unfoldings of its teachings this word meets all the necessities of man's condition. Without it man has no assurance of an acceptance with God, either for this world or for the world to come.

The phrase, "the word of the Lord," includes both commandment and promise—both the law and the gospel; but in its more particular meaning it signifies the glad tidings which came by Him who is Himself the Word. It implies condemnation under the law, and mercy under the Gospel.

"All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." Each believer must adopt the words:—

"Meekly may my soul receive
All Thy spirit hath revealed;
Then hast spoken—I believe,
Though the oracle be sealed."

The Church of Christ accepts Him as the Voice or Word of God. When, therefore, a message of Christ goes forth among the nations to repeat the oft-repeated call, "O earth, earth, earth, hear the Word of the Lord," and one of earth's inhabitants asks, "What is this Word of the Lord?" the answer is:—"The Word of Faith which we preach; that if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved." A faith in and a confession of Christ is emphatically the Word of the Lord which men most have need of hearing.

This doctrine places an exalted honor upon the preaching of the Gospel. As Christians we are to commemorate the sacrifice of Christ; but we have a higher call than this—to preach the Word. In order that men may hear, believe, and be saved. As an auxiliary to the extension of the Word of God, there is none equal to the Christian pulpit.

"The pulpit, in the sober use
Of its legitimate and sober powers,
Must stand acknowledged, while the world shall stand,
The most effective and important guard,
Support, and ornament of virtue's cause."

The power of the pulpit is the power of truth. It is a mighty and permanent power. But, as a Church, we have need of many more preachers of the gospel. We have actually, at the present time, fewer candidates than we had a few years since.

In 1856 there were 243 candidates; in 1859 there were 294; while two years since there were but 200 from twenty-three reported Dioceses. The harvest truly is great, and the laborers few.

As ministers of Christ, we cannot afford to contend among ourselves, one party against another. I know we are bidden to contend earnestly for the faith, not among ourselves, but against the world, the flesh, and the devil.

We have no time to war among ourselves; we have a greater work, our Master's, and we must be about it. We need men to enter the ministry from pure motives, which will flow from Christ to man, for whom Christ died. With the consciousness of a right motive, they will be strong in the Lord. We need learned men for the ministry, for only a learned ministry can preach to all classes of people.

They must not preach themselves, but Christ Jesus, the Lord. Says Bradford, "The word of God, and not of man, is to lighten our steps." It is not so important that the minister be a man of large acquirements, but that what he has be of the spirit. God has blessed those who put faith in Him.

But where can we find the needed supply? The Church must furnish them, and ample pecuniary provision must be made for every candidate for the service of God. In some countries there are provisions made to educate men for the ministry, and a comfortable living is afforded them after entering it. Here we have nothing of the kind, and perhaps it is better.

But the willing one should not be compelled to toil alone and drag his way to the position which he desires.

We must remember that many professions offer such inducements of honor and gain, that many who might enter the ministry are induced to enter such callings. Christian munificence must meet the demands for support of the ministry. Of means to be used for the supply ministers must preach.

In the letter from Bishop Stevens appointing me to this task, he said:—"There is one aspect of this question which has for many years impressed my mind, viz:—The duty of the clergy to bring distinctly before the pious young men of their congregations the demands of the ministry, and the individual duty of each one carefully to settle the question, Does God call me to this office and ministry? I am persuaded that if the clergy would more thoroughly canvass their their parishes they would find one or more young men who only need a guiding hand, or an encouraging word to cause them to consecrate themselves to this work. There is scarcely a parish in any diocese that could not, if properly worked, furnish at least one candidate for orders. And what a blessing would such a state of things be to the several parishes furnishing the candidates! What a reinforcement it would give to the clerical strength of the Diocese! What numerous lines of interest starting from so many churches, would be thus concentrated on our Divinity School, quadrupling its members and its power!

"Yet further," he adds, "there are three things which we must have or the church cannot keep abreast the demands of the age—men, learned men, godly men. I had rather have but ten clergy in my Diocese, men of holy heart, and learned mind, than a hundred merely educated preachers whose sermons and whose ministrations show but little, if any, of the power of the Holy Spirit. My brethren, we may have sermons enough preached on the office of the ministry and the authority of the ministry—but not many, I fear, on the want of a tenfold increase of the ministry."

The preacher closed his eloquent discourse by referring to the dying words of a pious person, and said:—O! let us labor, and let us pray, as we never yet have labored, and never yet have prayed, that "The Lord of the harvest would send forth more laborers into His harvest."

At the conclusion of the sermon the Holy Sacrament was administered, after which the Convention proceeded to the business of the day—the Rev. Dr. De Wolfe Howe in the chair. The roll of lay delegates who failed to answer yesterday was then called, showing still a very large number of absentees.

REPORT OF BISHOP VAIL.

The report of Bishop Vail, who has been officiating during the absence of Bishop Stevens, to the Standing Committee, was then read by the Secretary. He referred to his efforts to discharge the duties of the absent Bishop in such a way that the interests of the Episcopate might not suffer.

Bishop Vail commenced his labors in the Diocese on the 29th of December last. Since then he had visited most of the churches in the rural parishes of the Diocese, and also many of those in and around Philadelphia. At each visitation a sermon was preached and an address made, in addition to the charge given to persons confirmed.

Bishop Vail also referred to the interest taken by the people throughout the diocese in the impaired health of their beloved Bishop, and said that he rejoiced equally with all in his anticipated return, and the prospect of his continued activity and usefulness.

The statement accompanying Bishop Vail's report showed the plan of visitation pursued, and the number of persons confirmed at each place, together with the date of the same.

The following is a summary of Episcopal visitations to April 21:—Public services on all occasions, 113; confirmation 66, in each of which 81; confirmations in the home, 12; total confirmations, 93; sermons, addresses, etc., 163; infant baptisms, 1; administrations of the holy communion, 16; ordinations to the Deaconate, 3; ordination of Presbyters, 5.

Two letters were then read from Bishop Lee, of Delaware.

Mr. Goodwin then offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Committee on Charter be requested to inquire into the expediency of substituting the phrase "Diocese of Pennsylvania," for State of Pennsylvania, where it occurs in the second section of the Form of Charter recommended in Canon 5, for the incorporation of churches in the diocese.

A motion was made by Mr. William Welch, to enter the names of contributors to memorial churches on journal, which was agreed to.

Mr. Welch then brought up the motion made yesterday, in reference to an amendment to the revised regulations, which was adopted.

It was then moved that certain clergymen visiting the Convention, whose names were not on the rolls, be requested to enter them.

The Convention thereupon adjourned until 5 o clock P. M.

THE INSANE.—THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS FOR THE INSANE.—Upon reassembling at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Dr. J. A. Reed of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, appeared and took his seat with the members. The usual committees on time and place of next meeting were then appointed by the President.

Several gentlemen connected with insane asylums were invited to take seats with the Association.

The Secretary then read a paper prepared by Dr. Letchfield, of Kingston, C. W., on the proper provision for the insane in South Australia.

A paper on Aphasia, prepared by Dr. Wilbur, was then read, after which the members related their experience in regard to the loss of speech from insanity.

The Association then adjourned to meet again this morning at 10 o'clock.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

The following are the names of the members of the Association present at the meeting, and the institutions they represent:—

Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. John Fonerden, Maryland Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. Andrew McFarland, Illinois State Hospital, Jacksonville, Illinois; Dr. Clement A. Walker, Boston Lunatic Hospital, South Boston, Massachusetts; Dr. J. Ray, late of Butler Hospital, Providence, Rhode Island; Dr. J. P. Bancroft, New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, Concord, New Hampshire; Dr. R. S. Parsons, New York City Hospital for the Insane; Dr. John B. Chapin, Bingham Hall, Canandaigua, New York; Dr. William P. P. Beall, Texas State Lunatic Asylum, Texas; Dr. D. D. Richardson, Insane Department of the Philadelphia Almshouse; Dr. D. T. Brown, Bloomingdale Asylum, New York city; Dr. Fisher, Insane Asylum of North Carolina; Dr. James Rodman, Western Lunatic Asylum of Kentucky, Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Dr. William L. Peck, Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Columbus, Ohio; Dr. Benjamin Workman, Assistant Superintendent of Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, C. W.; Dr. Richard Gundry, Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Dayton, Ohio; Dr. R. Hills, West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, Weston, West Virginia; Dr. J. E. J. Landay, Quebec Lunatic Asylum, Quebec, Canada; Dr. Byron Stanton, Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, Newberg, Ohio; Dr. V. A. Fourtelot, First Assistant Physician, New York State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, New York; Dr. J. H. Worthington, Friends' Asylum for the Insane, Philadelphia; Dr. Pliny Earle, Northampton Lunatic Asylum, Northampton, Mass.; Dr. A. W. Nicholls, Government Hospital for the Insane, Washington, D. C.; Dr. John Curwen, Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. H. A. Bretto, New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, Trenton, N. J.; Dr. J. A. Reed, West Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, Dixmount, Pa.; Dr. Edward R. Chapin, King's County Lunatic Asylum, Flatbush, Long Island, N. Y.; Dr. A. B. Cabaniss, Mississippi State Asylum, Jackson, Miss.

The meeting was called to order by President Kirkbride.

The morning session was taken up with the question of getting the proceedings of the meeting of the Association published accurately. Various suggestions were made.

Dr. Fisher moved that they all be referred to a select committee of three, to be appointed by the President, with instructions to report at their earliest convenience. Doctors Earle, Fisher, and Rodman were appointed to constitute the committee.

Dr. Nicholls stated that the engineer of the Messrs. Merrick had requested him to state to the members that the foundry was open for their inspection.

The President stated that he had received a similar invitation from the Messrs. Harrison.

Dr. Chapin, of Bingham Hall, Canandaigua, New York, then read a paper, entitled, "Provisions for the Chronic Insane Poor."

A free interchange of views then took place, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Association will visit the Insane Department of the Almshouse this afternoon.

A COUPLE OF ROMANTIC YOUTHS STEAL $300, ARM THEMSELVES, AND TAKE A WESTERN TRIP.—Two boys, who give their names as Martin Schenck and George Troutman, live with their parents in Philadelphia. Being beardless and in want of knowledge, they were placed in an educational institution in New Jersey. Probably from the exciting tales and rovings in the great West set in mind in between yellow covers, or from the *ennui* of their pent-up lives, they determined to take a Western trip. Preparations were immediately made. An antiquated, battered, and shaky carriage and an ancient horse-pistol of Revolutionary aspect were at once appropriated.

But before they could reach the happy hunting grounds of the far West, railroads would have to be travelled, rivers crossed, taverns visited, and clothes needed; all of which would require the use of the "ready." This was no great impediment to their progress. They returned to their fathers' dwellings, and, it is alleged, purloined in the aggregate three hundred dollars. Thus equipped, they set off on the Western train early Monday morning. Their fathers being immediately apprised of the transaction, sent telegrams in all directions for their capture.

Yesterday noon the youthful "Nimrods" stepped unconcernedly from the train stopping at Pittsburg, and to their great surprise were immediately arrested by Chief of Police Scott, of that place. They were there detained until their *paterfamilias* could be informed. Thus their anticipated journey, wherein was to be performed great rovings and destruction of game, and wherein romantic adventure was to enliven their progress, was nipped in the bud, and the delinquents were held to answer.

MEETING OF THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBERS OF THE LINCOLN MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the contributors to this Association was held in the Board of Trade rooms at 10 o'clock to-day, for the purpose of taking into consideration the act of the Legislature incorporating said Association. Hon. Alexander Henry, President, occupied the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That when the Lincoln Monument Association, incorporated by act of Legislature of this State, approved April 18, 1867, shall be duly organized, the Treasurer of this Association be authorized and instructed to transfer to the Treasury of said corporation the balance of the funds in his hands, and also that the committees appointed by this association at its meeting, held December 3, 1866, to procure designs for a monument, etc., be directed to report to said corporation.

C. J. Stille, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Models, stated that he had been in correspondence with a number of artists in Europe and America, and designs had been forwarded, but as yet no definite one had been selected. It will take about three years to complete the monument, and when completed it will perhaps be the finest in the United States.

The Treasurer stated that the total amount on hand was $23,861.

The Hon. Alexander Henry then left the chair, and Mr. Stille was called to it. Mr. Claghorn was appointed Secretary.

It was then moved, seconded and carried that the members of the original Executive Committee, as recorded on the books of the Association, be the corporators of the new Corporation.

It was then moved and seconded, that when the meeting adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Thursday next at the same place [Board of Trade Rooms], at one o'clock. Carried.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James M. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result—

1 share Philadelphia Library	Not sold
23 shares Broad Mountain Mammoth Vein Coal Co.	Not sold
Store, Strawberry street, a four-story brick store. No. 2, 14½ by 41 feet	$5000
No. 727 North Second street, business stand, 18 by 80 feet	$2350
Lot, Adams street, below Ailmond, 18 by 80 feet	$95
24½ acres, near Camden, a tract of land between the railroad and Haddonfield turnpike	Not sold
No. 1015 Coates street, dwelling with every convenience, 17 by 80 feet	Not sold
No. 2014 Arch street, residence, 20 by 167 feet	Not sold
No. 1935 Vine street, dwelling, 18 by 117 feet	Not sold
No. 624 Arch street, a four-story brick property, with back buildings	Not sold
Lot adjoining on Race street	Not sold
Factory in the rear, a four-story brick factory, northeast corner of Cresson and Nicholson streets	Not sold
Property Tenth and Poplar streets, stores and dwellings, northeast corner, 34 feet 1 inch on Tenth street, 72 feet on Poplar	Not sold
Hutchinson street, four dwellings, above Poplar street, each 16 by 64 feet	Not sold
Eleventh street, above Poplar, store, dwelling, and lot, 16 by 73 feet	Not sold

A SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—John Gravener, who resides at No. 922 Gilbert street, imbibed, it is said, too much of the ardent. By some means, to him or anybody else unknown, while in this highly satisfactory state he scrubbed the kitchen floor belonging to a store at the corner of Eighteenth and Thompson streets. This was certainly an uncomfortable position, he being not the steadiest at that precise time, and the roof wet. In scrambling around and finding he was on the wrong house, he made too much noise, and was arrested by Officer Moore, of the Twelfth District. When questioned he said he was after a person, but this answer not being relied upon, Alderman Fitch held him to answer at court for an attempted burglary.

STRUGGLING HARD TO IMPROVE.—The weather for some time past seems to have made endeavors to improve its condition. It is adversely beset with a steady eastern breeze, which o'ershadows our city with a gloomy canopy of clouds. This morning there was an apparent breaking up of the leaden sheet, and appearances—the occasional brightening up of "Old Sol"—seemed to indicate the advent of a more genial state of atmosphere. Serious complaints are made against the sun for his non-appearance, not only to cheer everybody, but to warm Mother Earth, who has received a pretty good soaking. We judge him to be firing up in right good earnestness, preparatory to giving us a scorcher when next he visits us.

ACCESSORY TO A THEFT.—Mr. Frank Larkins, Sr., aged sixty-one, was yesterday arrested at his residence, at Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, for being accessory to a robbery committed by his son some week ago. The young man stepped on to the canal boat Benton, while at the Fairmount Locks, and robbed the sleeping captain of an amount of money and a $500 promissory note. He was detected, arrested, and the money found at his father's residence. As accessory to that theft, the father appeared before Alderman Morrow, to answer at Court in $500 bail.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

WE LEARN by reference to the report of the African M. E. Conference, that a grand mass meeting will be held this evening at Bethel Church, in aid of the Book Concern and *Christian Recorder* of the African M. E. Church. Bishops Wayman and Quinn, and Revs. Stanford, of Georgia, Brown, of Virginia, Schineman, of Maryland, and other prominent gentlemen will address the meeting.

The admission is free: it is expected to take a handsome contribution in aid of this worthy enterprise.

LARCENY OF A RING, ETC.—Frank Farson, aged seventeen, yesterday afternoon went into a workshop, and while the inmates were away rifled the vest pocket of one of the workmen, taking therefrom a heavy gold ring, a steel chain, and some pieces of silver. Last evening he was found at the Academy of Music, and on a warrant immediately sworn out he was arrested. Alderman Patchell held him in $500 bail to appear at a further investigation of the case.

CONCERNING A CHICKEN.—A few days ago it was reported in the papers that James Clegg, of Manayunk, had been held in $500 bail by Alderman Ramsdale, to answer the charge of purloining a chicken from one of his neighbors, Mrs. Dougherty by name. Mr. Clegg informs us that the chicken was his own, which gives the affair an entirely different bearing.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

IMPASSABLE.—It is reported that the western side of Pennsylvania avenue, north of Coates street, is impassable. The pavement being in a very unsafe condition, with no decent walks visible, tree-boxes knocked down, and the street in the dirtiest condition, it forms about as good a nuisance as can be seen within the city limits.

A SLIGHT FIRE was caused this morning in a dwelling in the "Dutch Run," above the railroad. Some children were playing with matches about a feather bed, which they ignited, setting fire to the tick. It was speedily extinguished, without having caused much damage.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE.—The African M. E. Conference met at 9 o'clock this morning, Bishop Wayman presiding. Associate, Bishop Quinn.

Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Mr. Thorington, of Georgia.

Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the New York Conference, was introduced, and invited within the bar of the Conference.

Discipline questions were resumed, under which Rev. William H. Turner was offered and received into full connection. Also, Rev. Harrison H. Lewis was received into full connection.

Revs. Edward Laws, Joseph A. Nelson, and John W. Stephenson were reported for Elders' orders, but from not having passed a successful examination as to studies prescribed by discipline before the Committee, were referred to said studies for another year.

Rev. D. L. Patterson, of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church, was then introduced to the Conference.

Rev. Stephen Smith stated that from very grave considerations of deficiency as to executive ability he did not think Brother Laws ought to be continued as a travelling preacher. He therefore moved his location for one year.

Rev. Messrs. Eddy, Weaver, Gould, and others opposed the motion to locate.

The Bishop ordered the reading of the Articles of Discipline upon the subject, and then stated that Brother Laws had the right, before taking the vote, to be heard in his own defense, either in person or by representative.

Rev. Laws chose Rev. William Moore as his representative, who very ably defended Brother Laws as to his moral and religious acceptability among the people.

Rev. W. R. Norris having had the oversight of Rev. Laws during the past year, was called upon, and spoke favorably of brother Laws in all respects, save as to administrative ability.

The motion to locate was then put and lost.

Rev. A. T. Carr, of, South Carolina Conference, was introduced.

Also, Rev. Joshua Woodlyn, of New York Conference.

Revs. Draper, Wicksheiman, Loper, and Thompson were received into membership, having since yesterday passed examinations.

Revs. Washington and Johnson were offered for Deacon's orders.

Rev. James Frisby was offered as a candidate for Deacon's Orders. Rev. Mr. Frisby passed examination, and was admitted to said orders.

Also, Rev. Frisby J. Cooper was admitted to similar orders.

Rev. L. Barney offered Samuel Huff as a candidate for Deacon's Orders. Rev. Mr. Barney spoke in the highest terms of the candidate for moral worth, and efficiency in the church.

Rev. B. F. Loyd was presented as a candidate for Deacon's orders.

On a motion to continue the relation of Rev. Bulah on superannuated list, Rev. Stephen Smith spoke in the highest terms of the Rev. Bulah, and offered a motion to increase his salary five dollars per month.

Bishop Wayman said he wished to give the fullest latitude to the brethren in speaking of this aged laborer in the Gospel, as all that is said must be in complimentary terms.

Rev. Mr. Eddy moved an amendment to increase his salary ten dollars per month, making the monthly allowance twenty-five dollars.

A motion of Rev. R. Barney was adopted, authorizing the Secretary to purchase a new Conference Journal.

Rev. Samuel Underhill was admitted on trial.

Rev. Underhill was also recommended for Deacon's Orders, and passed.

On the question, Who has died this year? the answer was none.

Bishop Wayman said this was a subject worthy of our profound gratitude to our Heavenly Father for His care and protection.

Rev. Rideout, of the Baltimore Conference, was introduced.

A document in relation to Wilberforce University was read, and referred to the committee on said institution.

A report of the Committee on Sabbath Schools was read and adopted. The report speaks of the improvement made in training the youth of the Church; of the utility of preachers and officers doing their part in this good work; of the importance of greater vigilance on the part of all our members; and pledges the hearty co-operation of the Conference.

Rev. Weaver Moore spoke upon the subject of using every means of a laudable character to not only retain our present membership, but to enlarge our field in every direction. Elder Moore claimed that one auxiliary of the Sabbath School was good music. The Sabbath School scholars were attracted by good music, hence the wide-spread interest in producing abundance of those soul-stirring anthems and hymns sung in our Sabbath Schools, and found only in the splendid collection of Sabbath School melodies; and he hoped that every true-hearted Methodist would do his or her best to aid the cause of good music; for in so doing we were advancing the cause, and enlarging the area of our Sabbath Schools. I think the Conference should most decidedly express itself on this important subject.

This speech was received with demonstrations of applause, which was quickly suppressed by the Bishop, but which showed most decidedly that much feeling existed in favor of Rev. Mr. Moore's remarks.

Revs. Stephen Smith, Woodlyn, Gould, and others, addressed the Conference in a similar strain.

On motion of Rev. J. P. B. Eddy, the subject was continued till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Notices were then given of religious services, and the Conference adjourned.

HELFENSTEIN'S HIEROGLYPHS.—
Helfenstein's Hieroglyphs.

LARCENY OF A LOOKING-GLASS.—Mr. Charles Cooper, a young man, was arrested at Seventh and St. Mary's street, for the larceny of a looking-glass. He wished to cast personal reflections. Alderman Morrow committed him to answer.

OLD BIRDS ARE CAUGHT NOW AND THEN.—Last night seven persons of both sexes, on the shady side of 55, were arrested, each having a speciality to answer for in the catalogue of misdemeanors.

WANTED EGGS.—Susan Smith, a very old offender, was arrested yesterday, by Detective Reeder, for stealing eggs from the Farmers' Market. Alderman Hurley committed her.

WE ARE SELLING
Men's Cassimere Suits, all-wool, as low as $10·00
" " " better for 12·00
" " " 15·00
Boys' " " all-wool, as low as 5·00
" " " better for 7·00
These are all good, serviceable garments, well adopted to ordinary or business wear. Advancing from these, we have all grades and prices up to the finest and best of French and English fabrics, surpassed by none in the city in style and fit, and made with especial care by the best workmen in the city. Notwithstanding large and rapid sales, our stock is kept full and complete by large daily additions of fresh goods—introducing all new styles as they appear.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 Broadway, New York.
G. S. C. E.

AN unusually large and choice stock of Clothing for spring wear is exhibited by the G. S. C. E. at the present time. We have taken much pains in selecting styles, and in the getting up of our garments this season, and are able to offer to our patrons and the public generally an assortment of Walking Coats, Morning and Evening Coats, Sacks, Spring Overcoats, Vests and Pants of every grade, equal in style, make and finish to the best customer work, and of course at *much lower prices.*

For those who prefer to have their Clothing made to order, we have a custom department, in charge of cutters whose skill and taste are unexcelled, and supplied with an elegant variety of piece goods of all descriptions. We invite an early call. PERRY & CO.,
Star Clothing Emporium,
No. 609 Chesnut street, above Sixth.

ALL THE WORLD OVER!

There are but few spots on our globe where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are not known; and, when known, appreciated.

In the UNITED STATES and BRITISH AMERICA it has become a household word. As a protective against malaria, epidemic fevers, fever and ague, and other diseases, produced by miasmatic influences, it stands far ahead of all other preparations, and is so considered by the most eminent physicians of the day.

In SOUTH and CENTRAL AMERICA, MEXICO, and WEST INDIES, it has obtained a firm hold on the minds of the people, and is implicitly relied upon as a certain preventive and cure for the many malarious diseases incident to those tropical regions.

In AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, and adjacent islands its progress has been marvellous. Merchants, Miners, Farmers, Manufacturers, and Squatters all endorse it. Thousands already has it saved from the pernicious effects of miasma arising from the low swampy grounds so prevalent in those countries.

In CHINA and the EAST INDIES it is working its way with rapid strides, and is extensively used in the hospitals.

In conservative EUROPE, even, its influence is being felt; and the day is not far distant when

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will become in the Old World what it now is in the New—a never-failing joy to the afflicted. 5 20 mwf1t

FARIES & WARNER'S DRY GOODS HOUSE.—A very fine stock of dress goods is now offered by Messrs. Faries & Warner, at their establishment, No. 229 North Ninth street. Not only is it unsurpassed in quality, but it comprehends all the various styles, colors, and kinds of fabrics which can only be found in a completely equipped dry goods establishment. Their new instalment of tasteful and substantial goods is especially adapted to the present season of the year. All the new fabrics for new styles of goods, with the indispensable accompaniments of trimmings, etc., can here be found. Great bargains are offered in the shape of cloths for men's and boys' wear, and still greater in the dress goods department.

Spring shawls, as fine and tasteful as can be found in the market, are offered at auction prices. White goods can be purchased at the most moderate rates.

Linen goods, in endless variety, stock the counters, with collars, cuffs, and bosoms, ready for instant use. A large and very fine assortment of hosiery and gloves is kept on hand. In fact, almost everything that is necessary to personal comfort and elegant ornamentation can here be found, in great variety and at satisfactory rates.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—
All-wool Suits..... $10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality..... 15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer..... 20 00
Fine French Black Suits..... 25 00
Extra do. do. do. 30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats..... 13 00
The above prices will convince that we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.
GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO.,
Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

FINE STOCK OF MATTINGS.—The large Matting Importing Warehouse of Messrs. McCallums, Crease & Sloan, Nos. 509 and 519 Chesnut street, have now open, at both their Wholesale and Retail Departments, the largest and most elegant assortment of Canton and Cocoa Mattings ever imported into this country. In examining the various styles and qualities yesterday, we found a number of beautiful *new* designs, which people of taste will appreciate. We also observed that, notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, their Retail Warerooms, at No. 519, were thronged with customers.

AH! YOU ARE GETTING BALD, ARE YOU?—Well, that misfortune is easily remedied. Jayne's Hair Tonic excites the scalp to vigorous action, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, prevents the hair from falling off, cures all eruptive diseases of the scalp, and in a majority of cases produces a fine growth of new hair, while as a dressing it is unequalled, keeping the hair glossy and soft. Prepared only by Dr. D. Jayne & Son. No. 242 Chesnut street.

NEW METHOD OF TOBACCO SMOKING.—"The American Smoking Casket." Smoke drawn *up* through the tobacco, not *down*, as in ordinary pipes. No nicotine. No gumming of the bowl. Can be replenished while smoking. Entirely safe. No danger from sparks. Not only a pipe, but a cigar-holder. Sold as low as other pipes. Sold everywhere. P. A. SNELL & Co., General Agents, No. 125 South Third street.

THE DRAB AND PEARL-COLOR SUMMER HATS, prepared by Warburton, Chesnut street, next door to the Post Office, are effectually ventilated, easy to the forehead, and perspiration-proof in front (patented), and in point of style and quality are worthy of the preference of gentlemen.

A REFRIGERATOR that is not thoroughly ventilating is a nuisance. Schooley's American Refrigerator is warranted to keep sweet and free from foul odors, if properly managed. Manufactured by E. S. Farson & Co., No. 220 Dock street.

SECOND STREET, ABOVE GREEN.—Our friends and patrons for the last eighteen years testify to our superior work and cheapness in price in making Photographs. One large picture, or six small cards, $1. Twelve Ferrotypes, 50 cents.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia.
J. S. LASH & Co.

PERSONS in want of First-class Clothing are invited to examine the goods and prices at Charles Stokes & Co's Ready-made Clothing Establishment, under the Continental.

BUY YOUR

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"War or Not, as We Choose."

From the Tribune.

General Sherman has been out on the Plains to see after the Indian business, and he tersely sums up the result of his investigations by saying, "We can have an Indian war or not, as we choose."

We beg our Government at Washington to understand that the American people do not choose to soil their hands with an Indian war. We beg them to reflect that the time has come when the nation demands a summary reform in the ineffable wickedness which has been dignified by the name of "our Indian policy." Everybody knows what that policy is—to swindle the savages first in making our treaties, and then in the execution of them; to drive them from one reservation to another; to molest them perpetually, even on the lands we have formally set apart for their use; to plunder their lodges; to insult their women; to turn loose among them a lot of thieving agents; to hunt them like wild game when they get impatient under our encroachments; and then to proclaim an "Indian war," and raise a howl for "extermination." We flay them alive, and expect them to smile under it. We put upon them the cruelest provocation, and wonder that they feel it. We exasperate them, and grumble if they get angry. When General Hancock met the Kiowas at Fort Larned on the 2d of May, a prominent chief, named Satanta, who is described as the most important Indian west of the Missouri river, was summoned to his presence, and, in a speech of rude eloquence, which is not without its touches of pathos, exposed some of the wrongs of his tribe, and charged the Indian agent, who was sitting by the General's side, with appropriating to his own use the annuities he had been appointed to distribute. "I want friends," said Satanta, "and am doing all I can for peace. Little Mountain, who was chief before me, did all he could to make peace; but the white man kept doing something bad to him, and he was in so much misery that he died. You have cut away all our timber—there are no trees now on all this Arkansas river or any of these northern streams. There are no buffaloes nor anything we can kill to live on; the white men have driven them all off. We are all poor men, but our hearts are strong; we can make robes and sell them; and such articles as the white men may throw away we will pick up, and brush off, and use, and make out the best we can. I thought when the railroad came that we should get our annuity goods, but I have not seen them. Send us an agent who is an honest man, and who will not steal half our goods and hide them in the earth." And the accusation which the chieftain made in this public manner was substantiated on the oath of white men who had been privy to the swindle.

With what composure, after a scene like this, the United States commander could talk of peace or threaten punishment, or upbraid the untutored children of the prairie with treachery and theft, we are at a loss to imagine. The case of the Kiowas is only one out of a hundred. The best of our frontier officers, who have passed the greater part of their lives among the savages, are unanimously of the opinion that we brought all our Indian troubles on ourselves. The Western settler is often a worse outlaw than his copper-colored neighbor; the teamster, the hunter, the camp follower, or, worst, sometimes, of all, the Indian agent, kindles a firebrand of hostility which is not extinguished until after months of desolation and bloodshed. General Sherman is right: we can have peace or war, just as we choose.

We were told that the Sioux and Cheyennes between the Platte and Arkansas rivers were to be hunted to the death wherever found; and the remark was coolly added that, "as it is one of the most difficult matters in the world to distinguish Sioux or Cheyennes from Kiowas, Camanches, or Arrapahoes, the latter tribes will be compelled to remain south of the Arkansas, unless they wish to fight." In other words, every Indian encountered in that great belt of country, which forms one of the choicest hunting grounds of the West, is to be incontinently shot, whether friend or enemy. This is no way for a great nation to punish a few savage depredators. This is no way for a Christian Government to avenge the wrongs provoked by its own injustice. This is not worthy employment for soldiers who have won honorable scars in fighting for a holy cause. It is nothing better than a grand *battue*. A war of extermination, under such a system of hostilities, indeed seems inevitable. The question must be settled not only with a sharp sword, but with a clear head and an honest heart.

The General who is to give us peace on the Plains must be not only a soldier, but a sensible statesman. We have no one but Sherman himself great enough in both the field and the cabinet to do this work; and we trust that he will not set out on his picnic round the world until he has averted the danger which hangs over us—the danger not only of war, but of national dishonor.

We tell the Government again that the people choose *not* to have an Indian war. They want to try a little justice before they come to gunpowder; and if we are dragged into the horrors of a savage campaign by reckless mismanagement at Washington, or rashness in our military councils, or the devilish trickery of the speculators who watch for battles with the eagerness of vultures, and scent plunder in every breath of hostility, the country will see that the responsibility is laid where it belongs, remembering General Sherman's words:—"We can have an Indian war or not, as we choose."

The Negro Vote—The Conduct of the Radical Leaders—Its Logical Result.

From the Herald.

In the present indecent haste to seize and secure that grand spoil—the negro vote, we see the real estimate of the war that rules in the minds of Greeley and Company, the wilder leaders of the Republican party. For four years there was a holocaust; and every family laid its sacrifice, as it fondly supposed, on the altar of the nation. Husbands, sons, brothers, fathers—men cherished by all the endearing names known to humanity—were proudly sent out to the death harvest, that the country might not perish nor suffer shame. Devastation in the form of fire and sword swept over half the land, and the people, with one ready, willing voice, gave the Government a mortgage on every dollar and every dollar's worth. But was it all for the country really? or must we now gradually open our eyes to see that it was all for party? Greeley and Company assume that the war had no higher or nobler object than to give them a chance to get at the nigger vote. All the blood shed, all the money spent, merely moved away the obstacles that were between them and such purpose. Their eagerness now is not to secure in the South any national object that might have been worthy such a war; not to draw towards us by wise laws the States that slavery had so nearly torn away; not to establish property and personal rights on a better basis; not to assure to the country that permanent peace and tranquillity for which such sacrifices were made. No; their whole policy—all that the war has led them to—is simply and purely an eager, indecent, devil-take-the-hindmost race and scramble for the votes of all the niggers between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. Was it for this that the American people gave a million lives and thousands of millions in money?

We must understand the recent events at Richmond in the light of this Republican view of the war. Republican bondsmen, judges, jurors, and lawyers all see it the same way, and open their mouths in an accord as happy and harmonious as though they were only the four-and-twenty blackbirds of the political pie. And the burden of the song must startle the country. We care, they say, for no result of the war that is worthy of respect. There was no such principle in it as should make opposition a crime. It was only our party game, and we have won. We have removed the obstacles to our party supremacy; we have access to the niggers—to a vast ignorant mass of voters whom we can shape and use as we will, and by whose votes we can control, not the South merely, but the North also. There are no precedents to be made; there was absolutely nothing in it but the nigger; and this prisoner, who might be important if there were any such National question as good government and treason at stake, is not even worth his board in a case-mate. Such is the tune. How does the country like it? How will the people bear to be thus told, by the indifference with which the representative of the whole tremendous revolt is set at large, that there is no such thing as treason? How will they bear to learn, by seeing everything forgotten in earnestness to secure the nigger vote, that the great dominant party sees no nobler result in the war than the chance to use the niggers? That it can shut its eyes to the first necessities of restoration, to the securing of peace and good order, and harmonizing the country; nay, that it will actually lay down a programme to imperil again all the proper objects of the war, rather than risk the loss of the votes it has evidently always regarded as the grand spoil of the struggle.

Two thoughts will grow into the national mind as the people reflect on these events—the repudiation of the vast debt incurred for a party purpose, and the repudiation of the party that incurred it. If the conduct of radical leaders forces the conviction that the war is to have no other result than might be summarized in a party programme, the people will grow restive under the burden it has placed upon them. The debt was incurred by the people through devotion to the national cause; if the money was spent for any less important cause than that of saving the nation, the people will not pay. That, in plain English, will be one result of the last radical assumption that the country was never in danger—that there was no traitor, no treason, no crime; merely some inevitable political opposition, quite innocent in its nature, and for which it would be cruel to punish any one. Another result must be the utter destruction of popular confidence in all those men who have thus shown their readiness to play fast and loose on questions that the people justly regard as vitally important—to trifle with the life of the nation. There must and will be a clean sweep of these political hucksters. Men who have no other ideas of the great struggle of modern times than it was the last political shuffle are unworthy the respect of an intelligent people, and must give place to leaders with more of the real character of the people in them, and who, by their sympathy with the people, can properly lead the country to the fulfilment of the nobler parts of its destiny.

Indian Colonization.

From the Times.

At the last session of Congress a Committee was appointed to visit the various Indian tribes, investigate their affairs, and recommend a policy to be pursued in regard to them in future by our Government. A statement is published to the effect that this Committee "is coming to the conclusion that the Government had better bring all the tribes together on liberal reservations, where they can be cared for at a mere fraction of the present expense."

The idea of locating the Indians on reservations, while it is not new by any means, seems to be the only practical and economical mode of dealing with them. But the bringing of "all the tribes together" would be apt to result in a series of scrimmages, beside which Donnybrook Fair would be but a side show, and which could only end as did the famous fight between the Kilkenny cats. There are hereditary feuds existing between some of the tribes of Indians, which nothing can eradicate so long as there is a scalp left among them. Bringing them together, as the Committee suggest, would probably be a good way to heal these feuds, but it would certainly be the extermination of the Indian.

The tribes which are hostile to each other, however, can be located on reservations widely separated; and each being thus permanently relieved from its predatory neighbor, could settle quietly down to peaceful pursuits, and be no longer required to don the war-paint at short intervals, to revenge the death of some member treacherously slain by his old-time foe. Experiments which have already been made prove conclusively that the wild, roving, warlike tribes can be managed in such manner as to effectually prevent their warring upon either the whites or among themselves. Tribes have been located upon reservations, Government has built them houses, taught them to raise crops, to breed cattle and horses, and, in short, to abandon a precarious predatory life for agricultural pursuits. The expense of so locating the numerous tribes would be quite large at first, but the sums which are now annually wasted upon them would, in a very few years, more than cover the cost of transforming them into agricultural communities.

The chiefs with whom General Hancock has lately had interviews admit that game is becoming scarce upon the plains, and that the Indians are becoming to a great extent dependent upon the whites for the necessaries of life. They begin to realize that permanent beef is better than accidental buffalo, and that white man's bread is to be preferred to an empty stomach. Located permanently upon fertile reservations, they would soon learn, under proper instruction, to produce these necessary articles themselves. They *have* done so in some instances, not only raising sufficient grain for their own uses, but have had a surplus to dispose of in market. What has been done by some tribes may be done by all.

But should this experiment be tried, it will inevitably result in ignominious failure and wanton waste of public money, unless the unprincipled traders, who have for years demoralized the Indians, are effectually debarred intercourse with them. These scoundrels have robbed the red men in every possible manner, and by pandering to their worst passions, have tended to degrade them more and more each year. The aggressions which the spread of civilization have made upon Indian territory, have had less to do with inciting the savages to murder and pillage, than has the abominable whisky with which traders have deluged them. It is with this article of traffic that every Indian trader expects to make his fortune. An Indian will sell the product of an entire hunting and trapping season for a few drinks of whisky, and his wife and daughter for even less. Until these irresponsible, rascally traders can be cut off from communication with them there can be little hope of civilizing them or preventing their depredations. The Indian agents are little better than the traders. And it is not unusual to find the two combined in one individual. High-handed robbery, debauchery, and even murder, have always characterized their dealings with the red men. With such influences still at work among them, the attempt to colonize the Indians would be a total failure. Place them under Christian influences, and the scheme could not fail of being successful.

What Will Juarez Do?

From the Tribune.

The latest despatches from Mexico, of official character, and coming to us through Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, indicate that the Austrian Archduke, who, under the patronage of the Emperor of the French, entered the city of Mexico and assumed the Imperial crown just three years ago the 12th of next month, is pretty nearly in the situation in which General Lee found himself during the first days of that most eventful of months in our history, April, 1865. Before this month of May runs out, it is likely that Maximilian may have surrendered to the enemy whose place he has so long usurped. Except as to the exact time, the issue is no longer doubtful. That which is doubtful, and as to which our people properly feel much anxiety, is whether the conqueror who has shown so much fortitude in adversity will act as well in prosperity. Is Juarez wise and civilized enough to show clemency in the hour of victory?

He has the reputation, among those who know him personally, of being humane. He is not, nor ever was, a military chief, having never held other than civil offices, chiefly of a judicial character. His career has been a remarkable one. Like the lamented Lincoln, and his successor, Juarez has been a self-made man. He is not of Spanish blood, too prone to severity and hot passion, but of that Zapoteco race, whose former grandeur is still attested by the ruins of those funeral palaces in which the remains of its ancient sovereigns lie entombed. He is a native of the State of Oaxaca, in one of the rich valleys of which Cortez located the vast estate conferred on him by his royal master of Spain. The abode, in ages past, of a people advanced in civilization, Oaxaca is inhabited now by a population hardy, patient, and, after their fashion, industrious and well disposed. Juarez's father was a peasant, occupying an adobe house in a deep ravine, near the Indian village of Ixtlan. At the age of twelve he was still herding his father's cattle; but seduced one day by the report of the glories of a village fair, he abandoned his charge, and followed the crowd. All night he wandered among the booths and stalls, amazed that the world contained so much riches. The next morning he hired him to a muleteer about to proceed to the city of Oaxaca, capital of the State. There, a worthy merchant of moderate means, named Salanueva, taking a fancy to the boy, adopted and educated him. Juarez justified his foster-father's choice. He graduated, with high honors, at the College of Oaxaca; and, just thirteen years after he stole away to that village fair—at the age of twenty-five—he was appointed to fill the chair of Canonical Law in the Institute of Oaxaca, having previously been elected member of the State Legislature. He was appointed successively to various judicial offices in his native State, among them those of Attorney-General and President of the Supreme Court of Justice. At the age of thirty-seven, he was elected member of Congress; and the next year Governor of the State of Oaxaca. In his capacity as Governor, which office he filled till 1852, he evinced good administrative talent, and made many reforms, causing schools to be established in every village, opening new roads, and encouraging mining and manufactures. In 1852, he was Permanent President of the Institute of Oaxaca.

At that time, a centralized and irresponsible Government, sustained by the Church and the army held, sway. Santa Anna was dictator. Juarez, having openly avowed himself in favor of a constitutional form of government, came under suspicion. He was exiled; resided for a time in New Orleans; and did not return to his country till Alvarez and Comonfort raised the standard of a constitutional party.

In 1855, while serving a second term as Governor, he was called to the Cabinet, and became Secretary of State for the Department of Justice and Public Instruction. During his Secretaryship was issued what was usually called "The Juarez Law," abolishing military and ecclesiastical *fueros* and other privileges, so as to establish, for the first time in Mexico, equality before the law. The next year he was again in Congress, participating in the framing and adoption of the constitution of 1857. In the first election under this constitution, Juarez was the candidate for President of the Progressive party. Unfortunately, Comonfort succeeded against him, soon proved faithless, attempted a dictatorship, and finally fled the country. Meanwhile, Juarez had been elected Chief-Justice, and became, by virtue of the office, Vice President. On the flight of Comonfort, the Presidency devolved on him.

We cannot follow him through his various acts as President. They were all in the sense of constitutional reform. In July, 1859, were promulgated the celebrated "Laws of Reform," securing religious liberty, establishing independence between Church and State, legalizing civil marriage, declaring the immense real estate of be Church to the national property, and directing its sale; also, suppressing conventual establishments throughout the land.

Three years of stubborn struggle ensued: the power of a tried army and the wealth of a Church fighting for its temporal possessions on one side; the industrious classes, poor but determined, and with unbounded faith in their leader, on the other. After a long succession of varied fortune, the battle of San Miguel Calpulalpan, in December, 1860, destroyed half the army of Miramon, dispersed the rest, and quelled the rebellion. In June, 1861, Juarez was reelected President by an overwhelming majority. In the autumn of the same year, when all things promised domestic tranquillity, and a steady advance on the right path, came General Forey and the French. Every one knows the sequel.

With such antecedents, may we not expect much from the Mexican President? The defeat of Miramon and of the rebellion of which he was the head was stained by no acts of cruelty towards the conquered. This time, it is true, the enemies are foreigners; usurpers, too, with not even the color of title; men who had as much right to land at Vera Cruz and march on the City of Mexico as we would have to land at Marseilles and march to Paris. That matters not. It is not what Maximilian deserves; it is what is worthy of Juarez. No doubt he will be beset by a popular cry for blood. There is always more or less of that on such occasions during the flush of victory; and it usually comes, not from the brave men who fought, but from cowards who stayed at home. We trust Juarez will listen to better counsel. Policy, no less than humanity, dictates mercy. Clemency will win for Mexico the good opinion of the civilized world. Cruelty will justify the worst that her enemies have said against her.

Should these lines happen to reach Juarez ere it is too late, we entreat him to consider that the deeds of a few days may do more to honor or to disgrace the country he governs, and the cause of constitutional liberty to which he has devoted his life, than years hereafter may be able to efface or to atone for.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

327 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.

Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

HOSIERY AND STAPLE TRIMMINGS, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

NO. 105 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH, [5 15wfm24t

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS. HOSIERY AND GLOVES SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.

3 8fmw6m

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

3 27wfp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!

INCORPORATED 1864.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY,

DEALERS IN AND

Shippers of Eastern Ice and Coal.

THOMAS E. CAHILL, PRESIDENT.
JOHN GOODYEAR, SECRETARY.
HENRY THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

Having now completed our arrangements for a full supply of Ice, we are prepared to enter into contracts with large or small customers for a pure article, with guarantee of being supplied promptly for the season. Wagons run daily in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Manuta, Tioga, Frankford, Bridesburg, Richmond, and Germantown. A trial is asked. Send your orders to the Office,

No. 435 WALNUT Street.

DEPOTS:

S. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND WILLOW STREETS, [5 11 smw1m

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,

LOMBARD AND TWENTY-FIFTH STS.,

PINE STREET WHARF, SCHUYLKILL.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ICE DEALERS,

NO. 717 WILLOW ST., ABOVE FRANKLIN

PHILADELPHIA.

1867. A superior article of ICE at the following prices. 1867

8 pounds daily, 60 cents per week.
12 " " 75 cents per week.
16 " " 90 cents per week.
40 " " 25 cents per day.
20 " " $1·05 per week.

Large quantities at moderate rates. Stores, etc., taking less than seven days, will be charged proportionally.

CHARLES S. CARPENTER, JOHN GLENDENING, JOSEPH M. TRUMAN, Jr., } Proprietors. [5 18mw11

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,

1 23mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

A new lot of White Piques, 50, 56, 62½, 75, 80 cents, and $1 per yard.
Corded Piques, 50, 56, 62½, and 75 cents.
A large assortment of handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Muslins.
A new lot of Shirred Muslins, very cheap.

NEW LOT OF COLORED ALPACAS.

Black and White Stripe Goods, for Suits or Dresses 50 cents a yard.
A new lot of Plaid Goods, 28 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas and black All-wool Delaines.
Just opened, a very cheap lot of wide Black Silks at $1·75 a yard.
Black Silks, $1·75, $2, $2·25, $2 50, and $3 00 a yard.

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs.
Gents' Shirt Fronts and Suspenders.
Ladies' and Gents' Summer Under Vests and Pants.
A large assortment of Linen Fans. [10 22

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

229 FARIES & WARNER 229

NORTH NINTH STREET.

ABOVE RACE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents.
Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 68 cents.
Double-width Cloth, all-wool, $2.
Spring Shawls, from auction, $3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents.
Spring Balmorals, $1·25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

DOMESTICS! DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices.
Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc.
Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts.
Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37½ cents.
Super All-wool Flannel, 50 cents.
Ballaruvale Flannels.
Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS!

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37½, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37½, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 31, 37½, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62½ and 75 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, and 75c.
Three-ply Linen Cuffs, 13 cents.
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

2 29] NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

Have opened, at their NEW STORE,

N. W. Cor. Eleventh and Chesnut,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, ETC. ETC.,

Of Superior Quality, at LOW PRICES.

GIRARD ROW.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.

HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6wfm6m

RE-OPENING OF MYERS'

"New Mourning Store."

This Store has just been opened with a well-selected STOCK OF

MOURNING GOODS,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

Also, the largest and handsomest assortment of

MOURNING MILLINERY,

Ever offered in this city, manufactured expressly for this establishment.

NO. 1113 CHESNUT STREET, "GIRARD ROW."

3 22 fmw2m A. MYERS, Lately of New York

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVING A LARGE STOCK OF

INDIA SHAWLS

On hand, will offer them for the next three weeks at greatly reduced prices, less than ever offered before. [4 18 3m

Ladies in want of this article will do well to purchase now, as great inducements will be offered.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, opened this morning, from auction—

Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 70c., 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·62. Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 50c., and 62c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only $1·75. Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c. to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 25c. to 62c. Floor Oil Cloths, 60c. Window Shades, $1 to $3. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 37c. to 50c. Red Matting, 40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, $1 to $1·90. Stair Oil Cloths, 75c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines 25c. Muslins, 11c. to 25c.

CHEAP STORE, [3 19 6m

N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

DRY GOODS.

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 816 ARCH STREET.

Novelties Opening Daily.
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces.
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 3 yards wide, at 50 cents.

Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft Swiss Cambric, 1¼ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap 5 6 1m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MORE ABOUT

LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES

IMPORTANT FACTS

WHICH THE PEOPLE SHOULD

"MAKE A NOTE OF."

FACT I.—LILLIE'S CHILLED-IRON SAFES have been largely introduced for the last twelve years, and sold to those having the largest amount of valuables, as the best and most thoroughly Burglar-Proof Safe; and, up to the last three years, it has been as rare to hear of one of Lillie's Safes having been robbed by burglers, as to see or hear of a white blackbird or a white elephant.

FACT II.—It is notorious that the profession of the burglar has advanced at a rapid pace within the last eight years, and what was thoroughly burglar-proof then is not so now, which accounts for the fact that within the last three years very few of Lillie's Safes have been robbed, and the secret anonymous circulars distributed by other safe-makers latterly, showing a *very few* cases *only*, is the strongest evidence that but a very small number have been robbed to this time, notwithstanding the large number in use, and the amount at stake if successful.

FACT III.—There are two, and only two, general and leading principles upon which all burglar-proof safes are constructed. The one is pouring liquid iron between and around bars of wrought iron, hardened steel, or any proper combination of metals. This principle is adopted by Lillie, in the Chilled-Iron Safe, and covered and controlled by his letters patent.

The other is made up of layers of plates, of different metals, held together by bolts or rivets, or both. To this principle there are various objections.—The cost is double. The wrought iron plates, which are the strength of the safe, are outside, and are operated upon by the whole catalogue of burglars' tools. The bolts or rivets are easily forced by suitable tools, with or without powder, and cannot be sustained. *The former principle*, adopted by Lillie, avoids all these objections, can be made any thickness, and withstand any amount of resistance required; avoids the rivets, bolts, etc.; has no wrought iron outside to be operated upon by burglars' implements.

FACT IV.—Mr. Lillie, the Patentee, as soon as he learned that it was possible with the modern improved tools for burglars to grind through chilled iron or hardened steel, began experimenting to avoid the difficulty, and after much labor and expense he has perfected a system for chilling iron and combining metals that is entirely proof against the burglar's drill, or any other of his tools, even the wedge, warranted to stand the hardest test practicable for any burglar to make. As a proof of his success, the following certificate is now offered from the Novelty Works, New York:—

OFFICE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, NEW YORK, 18th December, 1866.

Messrs. Lewis Lillie & Son:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have subjected the sample of Chilled Iron you furnished us to the most severe tests (as regards drilling through it) that we could bring to bear upon it, and without success.

It is our opinion that it can only be penetrated by the use of a large number of drills, and the expenditure of much power, with days of time.

And we think it impossible for a burglar, with his time and power, to penetrate it at all.

Yours truly,

ISAAC V. HOLMES, Superintendent.
LYMAN G. HALL, Foreman.

And the following extensive Iron Manufacturers in Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago, after the most thorough tests, find the result to be substantially the same.

And their principal Iron Workers so certify:

Messrs. Merrick & Son, Southwark Foundry, Philadelphia,
The Finkley & Williams Works, Boston, Mass,
The Union Foundry and the Northwestern Foundry, Chicago, Ill.

FACT V.—The proposition made the public heretofore is now renewed: I will furnish Safes or Vault Doors, of same size and capacity of other best makers, and at one-third less price; and the same may be tested when finished, and I will furnish the man to test the work of any other maker, and he shall furnish the man to test my work; and the party so ordering may accept the work which stands the most resistance, in any way or manner practicable for a burglar to work.

FACT VI.—I would now say to any of the owners of Lillie's Safes, that, in view of the preceding facts, if they feel the need of additional security, I will exchange with them, on fair terms, giving them all the late improvements, and the increased security, which is claimed to be beyond the reach of Burglars, until some new system shall be developed in the working of Iron, which would now seem hardly possible.

FACT VII.—It is true that the Sheet-Iron or common Safe, as now made, under ordinary circumstances (and when not crushed by the fall of walls or timbers) usually saves the written matter, but if the fire is severe it has to be copied, for the ink will soon fade out; besides, the safe is twisted up and useless.

It is equally true that the Chilled-iron Safe saves the written matter in a perfect state, that it does not fade out or require copying, and that the safe itself is ready for further use. Any number of trials in fires, certified to, prove these facts, and if any of the safe venders who are distributing secret, anonymous circulars to injure the reputation of LILLIE'S SAFE, are not satisfied with these statements, they can have the opportunity of testing by fire one of their own Safes with LILLIE'S, on equal terms, whenever they so decide.

FACT VIII.—In answer to the story circulated by interested parties, that Lillie's Safe had gone up, and had ruined Lillie, etc., I would say that at no time in the last two years could Lillie & Son half supply the demand for Safes, and were under the necessity of forming a large stock company, with a very large capital, to meet the demand; and Mr. Lewis Lillie, Sr., is now the president of that company, which is located on the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, near Easton, and is the largest Safe Works probably in existence, and will be able to supply all demands for Safes, Locks, Chilled-Iron Vaults, etc.

In conclusion, I beg to call the attention of my patrons and friends, and the public, to the facts here presented, and to say that I am very thankful for past favors, and that I am prepared to furnish LILLIE'S BURGLAR AND FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, VAULT DOORS, CHILLED IRON VAULTS and COMBINATINN LOCKS, all at short notice, warranted to be the best and cheapest in market. I also keep constantly a large assortment of second-hand Fire Proofs, taken in exchange for Lillie's Burglar Proofs, of the best-known makers, all put in good order, and offered at below usual auction prices.

M. C. SADLER,

AGENT FOR LILLIE'S SAFE AND IRON COMPANY,

No. 639 ARCH Street,

5 9 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, STEEL, AND LUMBER.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, the following enumerated Iron, Steel, and Lumber will be sold at Public Auction, at LINCOLN DEPOT, under the supervision of Captain James G. Payne, Assistant Quartermaster, commencing on MONDAY, June 3, at 10 A. M., to wit:—About

293,000 lbs Flat Iron, from 1x⅜ to 4¼x½, assorted.
40,000 " Nail Rod Iron.
180,000 " Horseshoe Iron, light and heavy.
30,000 " Hammered Iron, assorted.
400,000 " Assorted Iron, all sizes.
246,000 " Round Iron, assorted from 3-16 to 2¼ inches, all sizes.
114,000 " Square Iron, assorted, from ⅝ to inches, all sizes.
58,000 " Round Iron, assorted, from 1 to 3⅛ inches, all sizes.
30,000 " Hoop Iron, assorted, from ¾ to 1 inch, all sizes.
128,000 " Spring Steel, assorted, from 1¼ to 2¾ inches, all sizes.
15,000 " American Blistered Steel.
180,000 feet Oak Lumber, from 1 to 6 inches thick.
16,000 " Hickory Lumber, from 2 to 4 inches thick.
40,000 " Poplar Lumber, ⅝ inch thick.
421,468 " Pine Scantling, 3x4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9; 12 to 18 feet long.

Wagonmakers, carpenters, and others will find this a fine opportunity to replenish their stock, as the material is entirely new.

Transportation will be furnished to Sixth street wharf or the railroad depot, as purchaser may desire, and at their risk.

From 10 to 15 days will be allowed in which to remove the goods.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, 5 14 16t Bvt. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 650 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave on the above port on Saturday, May 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 18

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
VIA HAVANA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1202 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. L. Hoxie,
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana for passengers going and returning.
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans, Saturday June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the second wharf below Spruce street.
The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port June 1.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
4 18] Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 1, at 8 o'clock A. M., from the first wharf below Pine street.
Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 18 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.
The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 1, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE STEAMSHIP ETNA (newly fitted), of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45, North River, at Noon, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of Passage—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30—Currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
5 20 5t No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, FOR SALE.
CITY OF BOSTON.....Saturday, May 25
ETNA.....Wednesday, May 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 1
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 5
and each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday—

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	125	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in United States currency
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
8 7] No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
5 1 Or to THOS. R. BEARLE, 217 WALNUT St

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
11] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4-inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 GA ROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
CEILING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES
SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS!
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIS
SPRUCE JOIST
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

F. H. WILLIAMS,
Seventeenth and Spring Garden.
BUILDING LUMBER
AND HARD WOODS. [5 15 wsm2m

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.
CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL,
OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 21, 1867.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office, No. 1130 GIRARD Street, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, May 30, 1867, for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles, viz.:—
4500 yards 4-4 Bleached Muslin, for making stars for national flags.
2500 Thimbles for flags, malleable iron, galvanized.
360 Garrison Flag Halliards, best American hemp, 220 feet long.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by some public functionary of the United States.
Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.
Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office.
Bidders will state the quantity they propose to furnish, and how soon they can commence delivery.
The right is reserved by the United States to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed best for the interest of the service.
Samples can be seen at this office, but a sample of each article proposed to be delivered must accompany the proposal.
Proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the particular article or articles bid for.
By order of
Brevet Maj.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Asst. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.
HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster,
Brevet Major U. S. A.
5 22 7t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8, 1867.
Proposals will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock, June 6, 1867, for furnishing all the materials and performing the work required in the construction of a Brick Building for the use of the Department of Agriculture, to be erected on reservation No. 2, in this city, according to plans and specifications that can be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, where full information with regard to the proposed building can be obtained; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separately for the different kinds of work.
No proposal will be entertained from any person who is not known to be a practical builder.
Bidders are requested to state the shortest time possible in which the building is to be completed, the work to be commenced in three days after the signing of the contract.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be received that does not conform to the requirements of the plans and specifications and of this advertisement.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and materials furnished, according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of the Superintendent), will be paid from time to time as the work proceeds, and ten per cent retained until the completion of the contract and the acceptance of the work by the Department.
Every proposal must be accompanied by the bond of two responsible persons in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Clerk of the United States Court.
Proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for a Building for the Department of Agriculture," and addressed to the Commissioner of Agriculture.
5 10 23t ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1867.
REPAIRS AT MARCUS HOOK, PA.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until twelve o'clock M., SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, for Materials and Labor for repairs of Government Wharves and Landings at Marcus Hook, Pa.
Separate proposals must be made for each class of material, and for labor.
Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, etc., to be of white pine; also, upper courses of wharves, tie and wharf timber, and piling of hemlock, fenders, etc., of white oak.
Proposals will state the rate per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot of board measure, as the case may be; the rate per pound of bolts and other iron works, etc.
All materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points at or near Marcus Hook as may be required, and to be subject to inspection and approval before being used.
The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot or face, per lineal foot, and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place, and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work and obstructions, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing the materials to be used or moved.
All work done to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and twenty per centum to be deducted from any payment that may be made before the completion of all the labor.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.
Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Repairs of Government Wharves, etc."
Bids will be opened on Saturday, June 1, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.
For particulars, inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 16 14t Maj. of Engineers and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 17, 1867.
Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, June 5, 1867, for excavating and removing the rock and other obstructions from the bed of the Mississippi river at the Rock Island or Upper Rapids, by means of coffer dams and subaqueous blasting or chiselling.
Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, etc., and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work. There are about 60,000 cubic yards of rock to be removed, distributed unequally at different points on the Rapids, and the work must be done during the low water season, interfering as little as practicable with navigation.
Contractors will state the price per cubic yard for which they propose to do the work, which will be let as a whole, or in sections of such length as the engineer in charge may determine.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to do the work.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal. Each bid must contain a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons. Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application. Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for removing obstructions at the Rock Island Rapids," and addressed Brevet Major-General J. H. Wilson, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel, 35th Infantry, Davenport, Iowa.
Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer's Office, corner of Second and Main streets, Davenport, Iowa, where maps, plans, specifications, and quantities of work will be shown to all who wish to examine them for the purpose of making proposals.
By order of the Chief Engineer, U. S. Army.
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Colonel, 35th Infantry,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
5 16 17t

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.
BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baracoa, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.
The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to
Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3,000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
Joseph Klapp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,
Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.
Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.
Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmwsm

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

CHAMPAGNES,
HOCKS,
CLARETS,
SAUTERNES,
FAVORITE BRANDS, LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

BY RECENT ARRIVALS FROM LONDON
PORT WINES,
SHERRY WINES,
MADEIRA WINES,
VERY OLD BRANDIES
THE FINEST SELECTION.

OLD WHISKIES,
OLD WHISKIES,
SOME EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE LOTS.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
1 19 mwfsmrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

Old Rye Whiskies
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866,
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsmsp*

WAR DEPARTMENT.
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
May 3, 1867.
An Army Medical Board is now in session in New York city for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over twenty-one years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, U. S. A., and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank and time and place of service.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are thirty-five vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES,
5 4 fmwlm Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DUNCAN, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of GEORGE W. DUNCAN, WILLIAM D. MOULDER, ANNA C. DUNCAN, JAMES J. DUNCAN, and JOHN G. FORD, Executors of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DUNCAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 29, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, first floor, first room back, No. 32 S. THIRD St., in the City of Philadelphia. [5 17 fmwst

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA
ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.
Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store
A fine assortment of
PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 16 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
502 Chestnut St., Phila.
Have on hand a large and splendid assortment
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.
Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.
BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 14p
Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for
TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 16]

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received an invoice of
FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,
Manufactured to their order in Paris.
Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 20]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S,
HOWARD & CO.'S,
And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
5 11] SOLID SILVER-WARE

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10] No. 1182 MARKET Street.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
5 11] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC. at
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

FLORIST
AND
Preserver of Natural Flowers,
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH Street, Below Eighth
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 25 tf

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.,
112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 26 3m

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

NEW STATE LOAN
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICE.
CONVERSIONS MADE OF
7'30s WITHOUT CHARGE.
ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 11]

AUCUT
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE;
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.
Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
2 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
Five-Twenties of 1865,
JANUARY AND JULY;
WITHOUT CHARGE.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2]rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

7 3'10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW
5-20s.
BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
3 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC
Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.
DIRECTORS.

Jos. T. Bailey,	William Ervien,	Sam'l A. Bispham,
Edw. B. Orne,	Osgood Welsh,	Fred. A. Hoyt,
Nathan Hilles,	B. Rowland, Jr.,	Wm. H. Rhawn,

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.
CASHIER
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [5 18m

CALEB PEIRCE,
NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA
STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 tm*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 mw

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Mansdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son, Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2ma

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALEB PROPRIETOR,
5 8 1] ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Collamore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1864. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the Institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT,
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited.....$35
Telegraphing, three months.....40
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
2 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

PAPER HANGINGS, SHADES, ETC
B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Blinds of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls etc. 4 15 mwfmrp

1867. SPRING. 1867
WALL PAPERS.
F. NEWLAND & SON,
NO. 52 NORTH NINTH STREET,
3 22 fmw2m One door below Arch.

A. S. ROBINSON
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.

"Peace and War," by G. Doree," "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art.

FRENCH STEAM
SCOURING.
ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,
NO. 122 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 19 m

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

WASHINGTON, May 22.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The General Land Office.

The following are extracts from letters received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office:—

From Dr. Hayden, recently appointed to make a geological survey of the State of Nebraska:—

"It is my purpose to spend every dollar in accumulating materials for my next winter's labors. Mr. Meek left some time ago for Iowa, to trace the coal beds into Nebraska. Mr. Gill is with him. I shall start in a week with my outfit complete for work. I shall send you by express some photographs of Western scenery, which I desire to form part of the archives of the survey. The picture of the Sioux Falls, Dakotah Territory, you can use for your report, if you desire. The rocks are red quartzite, in which the red pipestone is located. The falls form the finest water power in the West, and will, at some future day, be of immense value."

Dr. Hayden in another letter says:—"I have this day forwarded some photographs of Western scenery, which I hope will be of service to you in forming an idea of the country. If the money will permit, I shall endeavor to have some of the most interesting points in the State photographed, and forwarded to you at once. I have the promise of photographs from portions of the neighboring Territories."

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 22.—Cotton quiet and steady at 27c. for middling uplands. Rio Coffee scarce and firm at 18@19c., gold; medium grades in good supply. Flour dull; the market favors buyers, but is not quotably lower; the Government took 800 bbls. yesterday at $12·75@16·25 as to quality. Wheat dull and unchanged, without sales. Corn dull and declining; good to prime white at $1·12@1·14; mixed, $1·10; prime yellow, $1·10; mixed Western, $1·09@1·10. Oats, 80@82c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky firm at $2·35, in bond, without sales. Sugar firm at 10½@11c. for fair to good refining.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR CANADA.

Jefferson Davis left the city very quietly on Monday night for Montreal. Hardly a dozen persons were aware of his departure at the time. His family followed him yesterday. At the depot of the Hudson River Railroad, in Thirtieth street, there was quite a gathering of curiosity seekers during the afternoon, who had congregated to see the departure of the ex-Rebel chief, but witnessed only that of his family. At twenty minutes to 3 o'clock the 'bus of the New York Hotel drove up to the depot, loaded with baggage, and with a colored man sitting on the box beside the driver. A spruce, middle-aged gentleman, with greyish hair and mustache, and a ruddy countenance, jumped out first, and assisted a tall, handsome, matronly lady to alight. These were followed by two servants, having in charge a little child. These personages were the wife of Jefferson Davis, his brother and child, and two of his servants. They started off on the 3:00 P. M. train. It was reported at the depot that Jefferson Davis would meet his family at Peekskill.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DISAPPOINTMENT OF THE ALBANIANS.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 21.—Quite a crowd of persons gathered at the Delavan House to-night, expecting to see Jeff. Davis, but they were disappointed, as he passed directly through on his way to Canada.

ARRIVAL OF THE DAVIS FAMILY AT TROY.

TROY, N. Y., May 21.—The following despatch was received in this city at noon to-day:—

NEW YORK, May 21.—To Conductor James B. Baldwin:

Please reserve two sections for Mrs. Jefferson Davis on three forty-five train here for Montreal. F. P. MARSH.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and party, consisting of five persons, including two colored servants, passed through here for Montreal to-night, on the 10 o'clock train. I learned from them that Mr. Davis himself passed through over the same route last night entirely *incognito*, not being once recognized or suspected during the whole trip from New York to Montreal, where he arrived safely this morning.

The party passing through to-night did so very quietly, though something of a purely extem pore crowd gathered about Conductor Baldwin's sleeping car, in hope of catching a glance of the fallen man, in which they were disappointed. The party quietly took to their berths, and the train passed out of the depot on time.

ARRIVAL OF JEFF. DAVIS IN MONTREAL—A VERY QUIET RECEPTION—HIS FRIENDS TO VISIT HIM TO-DAY, ETC.

MONTREAL, May 21.—Jefferson Davis arrived here this morning, accompanied by three or four gentlemen, and looking very well. His reception was very quiet. He drove at once in a covered carriage to Mrs. Howell's house. His arrival was not generally known for some hours. It is supposed that the chivalry will call on him to-morrow.

United States Census for 1860 and 1866.

According to the census of 1860, the organized States and Territories contained 31,443,321 inhabitants; of whom 488,070 were free colored, and 3,953,760 were slaves of African descent. In addition to the above it is estimated that there were 350,000 Indians retaining their tribal character.

From the tabular view of the progressive population of the United States, from the original census of 1790 to 1900, by William Derby, we find results which have thus far been most singularly verified by the addition of three per cent. per annum from year to year, starting with last census:—

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1860	31,443 321	1866	36,089,377
1861	32,028,400	1867	37,170,958
1862	32 989,252	1868	38,386,086
1863	33,978,928	1869	39,434,668
1864	34,998,825	1870	40,617,700
1865	35 038,321		

Total estimated increase..... 9,174,379

The telegraphic statement headed "The Census—Bureau of Statistics," is calculated to mislead the public as to our probable rapid increase in population, notwithstanding the late depopulating war. The conclusion arrived at is that in 1866 the entire population of the States and Territories was 34,505,882, white and black; increase, 3,862,561.

The above calculation, based on a ratio of increase showing the population in 1866 to be 36,089,378, is probably much nearer the truth—giving an increase in six years of 4,643,056 souls.

It must be remembered that not only Europe, but Asia, is now contributing largely to swell our population.

Inquire Within.

The mouth is like a house to let. However pretty it may be externally, it is impossible to judge of its merits until you have seen the inside. If behind the ruby doors there are plenty of pearl-white fixtures, you will exclaim, at once, "how beautiful!" To impart the utmost possible brilliancy to such dental furniture—to keep it always sound and perfect—there is nothing like fragrant SOZODONT.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, May 22

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Phil & Erie 6s	92¾	100 sh Penna R	b60. 51¾
$3000 do	92¾	100 do	b30. 51¾
$2500 City 6s, New	101¾	100 sh Reading	b60. 52
$500 do. Old	97½	600 do	ls. 51
100 sh Penna R	s30. 51¾	200 do	52
20 do	51¾	100 do	60 ba 50. 51·94

SECOND BOARD.

$500 Pa 6s, W L cp	101¾	100 sh Read R	51¾
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 series	102¾	300 do	ls. 51 81
$1000 City 6s, New	101¾	24 sh Penna R	51¾

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS,

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCE RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3mrp

GROCERIES, ETC.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,

4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.

THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF

Fine Spanish Olives,

For sale by the gallon, much below the cost o importation, by

JAMES R. WEBB

8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

LONDON BROWN STOUT

AND SCOTCH ALE,

In stone and glass, by the cask or dozen.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

THE QUEEN.

THE EXQUISITE MINIATURE PORTRAIT OF QUEEN VICTORIA,

Presented to GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., by Her Majesty, accompanied by an Autograph Letter,

NOW ON EXHIBITION FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY, AT

EARLES' GALLERIES

AND LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,

NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

Admission.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

NO SEASON TICKETS.

Hours of Exhibition, 9 to 5.

Proceeds to be devoted to charity. 5 17 6t

$1000. $1000.

One Thousand Dollars Reward!

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the following goods, stolen on the night of MAY 18, 1867, viz.:—

356 H. B. SABLES, UNDRESSED.

4 TIMBERS ERMINE, DRESSED.

10 DOZEN CHINCHILLAS, DRESSED.

Furriers, and all others, are hereby cautioned against purchasing or dressing the above mentioned goods.

FIVE HUNDRED (500) DOLLARS additional will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

5 20 6t NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

"WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR."—No other work can compare with this in the extent and completeness of its sketches, or the accuracy of its statements. It is prepared under the sanction and approval of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and is, therefore, the standard work on the subject. The variety of its sketches gives it a charm that causes every reader to be interested and delighted with it. Our terms are liberal, and the demand for the work is so great that energetic agents easily make from $150 to $200 per month. The work is just issued and the field is new.

Energetic men and ladies wanted to canvass the city of Philadelphia, and other towns. Address or call on ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,

No. 501 CHESNUT Street,

5 22 1m Philadelphia, Pa.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED.

NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS.

Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruits, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articels at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited.

HAINES & LEEDS,

5 17 6trp NO. 906 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

OFFICE OF

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

REMOVED TO

No. 1123 CHESNUT STREET,

GIRARD ROW,

Opened under new auspices, new Agents, with new guarantees.

THE VERY BEST FAMILY MACHINE.

Please call and examine. 5 w6mrp

REMOVED!

THE CITY TICKET OFFICE

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM

NO. 631 CHESNUT STREET,

TO THE

NORTHWEST CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. [5 20 6t

REMOVAL.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE,

Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS

To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL KINDS,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH, BY

JONES & THACHER, 510 MINOR STREET.

5 20 1m

COPARTNERSHIP.—E. B. EDWARDS (OF the late firm of Mitchell & Edwards) has this day associated with him his son, THOMSON F. EDWARDS, for the transaction of a General Lumber Business, under the firm name of E. B. EDWARDS & CO., DELAWARE Avenue, first wharf below Noble street.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1867. 5 2 1mrp

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 242 NORTH THIRD street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner.

5 8 1mrp] JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary.

EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF

DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

From the Auction Sales held in New York Last Week,

Several Very Cheap Lots OF

DRESS GOODS.

CANVAS, MESH, BLACK, IRON

BAREGES,

FREE FROM COTTON,

BEST GOODS IMPORTED,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

MATERIALS FOR

LADIES' WALKING SUITS

AND

TRAVELLING DRESSES,

IN GREAT VARIETY. [5 22 tfrp

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

1867!!!

AN ATTRACTIVE CORNER!

BEAUTIFUL DISPLAY!

ELEGANT GOODS!

PRICES LOW!

We have pleasure in saying that we are able to offer an unusually attractive and elegant STOCK OF GOODS, and at PRICES DECIDEDLY CHEAP.

RICH HEAVY BLACK SILKS.
MOHAIRS, LUSTRES, POPLINS.
SHETLAND SHAWLS FOR $8.
PIANO AND MELODEON COVERS.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND DRILLS.
BEAT HOOP SKIRTS, ALL SIZES.
LINEN GOODS, MUSLINS, FLANNELS, ETC. ETC.

All goods sold at the very lowest possible prices, and warranted as represented.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

N. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

Established in 1853. 3 1 3mrp

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

NOW OPEN,

POINTE DES INDES SHAWLS AND ROTUNDES.

LLAMA POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

PUSHU POINTES AND ROTUNDES,

SHETLAND SHAWLS,

3 2 wsmtirp] GRENADINE SHAWLS.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE,

N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut

OFFER IN THE

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

2000

FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,

AT $1·75.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

SPRING ASSORTMENT

House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

CONSISTING OF

LINEN, COTTON, AND WOOLLEN GOODS

FOR HOUSEHOLD USE,

AT VERY REDUCED PRICES,

SUCH AS

LINEN SHEETINGS,	COTTON SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINEN,	PILLOW MUSLINS,
DAMASK TABLE,	TABLE LINENS,
CLOTHS, 2 to 7 yards long,	DAMASK NAPKINS,
QUILTS.	BORDERED TOWELS,

BLANKETS,

EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS, ETC. ETC.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

5 rp NO. 10 08 CHESNUT STREET.

ALPACAS.

JUST RECEIVED, A SPLENDID LINE OF

Bombazine Finish Alpacas,

IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR OUR OWN SALES.

PERKINS,

5 16 smw3trp NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH ST.

DRY GOODS.

CHEAP LINEN GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now receiving from the recent

AUCTION SALES,

SOME VERY CHEAP LOTS OF

BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, TOWELS, HUCKABACKS AND OTHER LINEN GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of buyers, AS BEING NEARER TO OLD PRICES than anything they have been able to offer. 5 11 10trp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

We now offer a large assortment of FANCY BONNETS and TRIMMED HATS, for Ladies, Misses, and Children; and in PRICE, VARIETY, and STYLE, we defy competition. Novelties in FRENCH BONNETS AND FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CRAPES, SILKS, ENGLISH HATS, Etc., at moderate prices. WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street. [3 25 2m

WE WILL OPEN TO-DAY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STRAW, CHIP, AND PAMELIA HATS AND BONNETS,

For Ladies and Misses, from late Straw Goods Sales made by Pancoast & Warnock, Auctioneers, which we will sell at a great reduction on regular prices. Milliners would do well by giving us a call.

MARKLAND'S,

5 21 2t NO. 237 SOUTH STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE

CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS.

ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

Have just finished over (50) FIFTY NEW STYLES OF TEA SETS, which they are offering at enormously low prices.

Tea Sets, plain and chased	$25·0
" " "	$30·00
" rich chased	$33·00
" " "	$35·00
" very handsome	$37·50
" very rich and medallions	$40 00
" " " "	$45 00

ICE PITCHERS a specialty, ranging in price from $8·00 to $18·00.

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers,

NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

4 4 3m rp] SOUTH SIDE SECOND FLOOR

NOW OPENING

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

An Elegant Assortment

OF

SILVER

FOR BRIDAL AND

4 13 smw2mrp] GENERAL PRESENTATIONS.

BAILEY & CO.

ICE PITCHERS,

NEW PATTERNS, NEW PRICES.

BAILEY & CO.,

NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET,

4 1 mw3mrp

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED.

NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

USED INWARDLY.

References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE,

NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser or all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

fmwjrp

CARPETINGS!

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS,

WHITE, RED, CHECK, AND FANCY,

4-4, 5-4, AND 6-4 WIDE.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

SPRING IMPORTATION OF

CARPETINGS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Chenille, Axminster,

WILTON, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRIES.

3-4 & 6-4 VELVETS, WILTON, BRUSSELS

AND

VELVET CARPETS,

WITH BORDERS TO MATCH, FOR HALLS.

JAMES H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

626

CHESNUT ST., BELOW SEVENTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

THREE-PLIES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS,

English and American Oil Cloths,

COCOA MATTINGS, DRUGGETS, LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, RUGS AND MATS

4 19 fmw2mrp] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MATTING WAREHOUSE!

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

Would Call the Attention of the Trade to their Extensive Stock of

CANTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

FRESH CANTON MATTINGS AT RETAIL.

WHITE, RED, CHECKED,

AND

FANCY STYLES.

The Largest Assortment in the City.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

5 22 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS!

300 Pieces of Elegant Patterns OF

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY.

Just arrived from Europe and now in Store,

Also, a complete assortment

ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON,

ENGLISH VELVETS,

ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRIES,

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN,

VENETIAN, FOR HALLS AND STAIRS,

MATTINGS, RUGS, MATS, ETC.,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

IN ALL WIDTHS AND QUALITIES.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

5 22 fmw2mrp] Between Ninth and Tenth.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS

J. T. DELACROIX.

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

J. CROSSLEY & SON'S BRUSSELS CARPETINGS, NEW DESIGNS.

Also, a large line of Three-ply Extra Super and Fine INGRAIN CARPETING, COTTAGE and RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold at greatly reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

J. T. DELACROIX,

No. 37 South SECOND Street,

Between Market and Chesnut streets.

N. B.—Particular attention paid to the fitting up of Offices and Counting-rooms. 2 22 3m

CANTON MATTINGS,

CARPETINGS

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

ETC. ETC. ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

JOHN R. WHITE,

NO. 13 NORTH SECOND STREET,

IS NOW OFFERING THE ABOVE GOODS AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

CALL AND SEE. 5 8 1m

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR STAMPED CHECKS

ORDERS RECEIVED BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

J. E. RIDGWAY,

5 2 1m NO. 57 S. THIRD STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.

McCLELLAND & CO.

(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),

AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS ETC. ETC.

On Thursday morning,

May 23, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1500 cases of men's, boys', and youths' boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, &c. Also women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. [5 18 6t

Embracing a general assortment of desirable goods.

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday morning,

May 23, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on morning of sale. [5 17 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning,

May 27, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [5 21 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

May 28, will be sold, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1100 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.

Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [5 22 5t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Extensive Sale Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, HANDSOME FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANOS, LARGE AND FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, HANDSOME CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very large and attractive assortment of excellent household furniture.

Also, several large and superior bookcases, suitable for a professional gentleman.

Catalogues ready and the articles arranged for examination on Wednesday. [5 21 3t

Sale at S. W. corner Forty-second and Pine streets, HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE MANTEL CLOCKS, LARGE NANKIN CHINA VASES, SUPERIOR SEWING MACHINE, HANDSOME IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, by catalogue, the handsome furniture, etc. [5 21 3t

Sale No. 719 Sansom street.

NEAT MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

At 11 o'clock, the superior mahogany household furniture, feather beds, bedding, fine ingrain carpet, kitchen utensils, etc. [5 21 4t

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FLOUR STORE.

On Saturday Afternoon,

May 25, at 2 o'clock, at the S. W. corner of Eighth and Parrish streets, by order of Assignee, the stock and fixtures, comprising 22 barrels of superior flour, over 1000 pounds in bags, rye, bran, buckwheat, platform scales, barrels, handcart, vinegar, etc. [5 21 4t

PUBLIC SALE—CITY PROPERTY.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

VERY DESIRABLE LOTS, CHRISTIAN Street, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

Pursuant to ordinances of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, by order of Commissioner of City Property, on TUESDAY, May 28, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange,

All that lot of ground situate on the south side of Christian street, between Ninth and Tenth streets, known as "Moyamensing Hall" property, containing in front on Christian street about 160 feet, and in depth 177 feet. It will be divided into smaller lots, and sold according to a survey, which may be seen at the auction rooms.

Terms—20 per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid in cash at the time of sale, and the balance may be secured upon the premises by mortgage payable in five years, with interest semi-annually, or on ground-rent in the usual form, or the whole purchase money may be paid in cash, at the option of the purchaser, upon the delivery of the deed, and under such other conditions and terms of sale as shall be fixed by said Committee. [5 3 4 11 15 18 22 26 28

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, LOANS, ETC.

On Friday, May 24,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will include:—

VALUABLE FARM, 26 acres, near Quakertown, Bucks county, 1½ miles from Quakertown Station, on North Pennsylvania Railroad. [5 21 3t

200 shares Susquehanna Canal Co.

100 shares Schuylkill Navigation (Preferred stock).

50 shares Union Railroad and Transportation Co.

50 shares American Amalgamation Co.

160 shares Commonwealth National Bank.

30 shares Central National Bank.

$3000 Susquehanna Canal Co., six per cent. coupon bonds.

$10,000 Warren and Franklin Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds, interest February and August, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Erie, and Northern Central Railroad Companies. [5 22 2t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS

No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

May 23, at 10 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold an assortment of men's and ladies' watches, 18 karat hunting cases; Chatelins and fob chains; pens and pencil cases, etc., together with a quantity of fancy goods; silver plated ice pitchers, etc. The whole to be sold without reserve, on account of the parties declining business. [5 21 2t

Sale No. 1205 Chesnut street.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE OF MANTEL, PIER, AND OVAL MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, ETC.

F. A. GABRYLEWITZ, who is about removing from the premises No. 1205 Chesnut street, has instructed B. SCOTT, Jr., to make a peremptory sale of his entire stock, previous to removal to his new store, No. 1223 Arch street, in November next, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, May 23d and 24th, at 10 o'clock, comprising mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in gilt, walnut, and rosewood frames; modern paintings by leading American and foreign artists, chromos, engravings, photograph frames, etc. [5 20 4t

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

(A portion being the Collection of a Gentleman who is about Going to Europe.)

On Thursday and Friday Evenings,

May 23 and 24, at quarter before 8 o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold, positively without reserve, a collection of Modern Paintings, all elegantly framed in new style elaborate gold leaf frames, comprising Landscapes, River, Lake, and Mountain Scenery; Fruit, Figure and Flower pieces, all by celebrated artists of the American and English schools. Now open for examination. [5 21 4t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale at No. 16 N. Ninth street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE, MIRROR, CARPETS, PLATED WARE, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at No. 16 N. Ninth street, will be sold, the furniture of a family removing from the city, comprising elegant rosewood piano forte, made by Schomacker & Co.; Brussels and other carpets, plush parlor furniture, rosewood etagere, with Tennessee marble pier mirror, lace curtains, French engravings, plated ware, extension dining table, walnut and cottage chamber furniture, beds and mattresses, gas chandelier and brackets.

Also, cooking stove, refrigerator, and kitchen furniture.

Catalogues can be had at the auction store. [5 21 2t

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER,

Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 5 20 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS

No. 240 MARKET STREET.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.